

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.87

LIBRARY

★ FEB 12 1924

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



**F. H. HORSFORD
HARDY PLANTS
CHARLOTTE, VT.**

Horsford's Annual 1924

DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS will please remember that shrubs, trees and vines are not admitted from the States at all seasons. They are admitted in Spring, commencing March 15, until May 15, and in the Fall, commencing September 26, until December 1. Postage to Canada, 12 cts. per lb.

About Forwarding Plants by Parcel Post, Express or Freight

Parcels of 6 to 8 lbs. can often go to the second or third zone cheaper by Parcel Post. When our customers wish us to send in this way, we will do so and charge the postage to those who give good reference. Plants can be sent with better roots, as all the soil can be left on that is necessary, better packed, safer, quicker and usually cheaper, by express.

IF IN GOOD CONDITION WHEN RECEIVED, OUR RESPONSIBILITY CEASES; if not in good condition, complaint must be made at once. We cannot be held responsible for **CULTURAL FAILURES.**

Hardy shrubs, vines and Roses can be safely sent, when dormant, by freight. Unless the shipment is a large one, express is often better, insuring delivery without delay, and often cheaper, as freight is charged by the one hundred rate, even if the weight is very light.

WHEN PLANTS ARE RECEIVED, unless they can be planted at once, the best plan is to "heel" them into the ground in a moist, shady place. Dig a shallow, sloping trench spread the roots out rather thinly in it and cover so that the roots are fully underground. Many plants may be cared for in this way in a very short time, and if shaded, will keep for several days safely. If unable to do this, open the box, remove but do not open the bundles, and put on a cool cellar floor. Do not water, it may cause rot.

OUR PRICES include boxing, packing—except in the case of trees and shrubs (see instruction under that department)—and delivery to our nearest freight office, post office or express office.

WE SHALL ALWAYS ENDEAVOR to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, we shall thank them to inform us of it. If the fault lies with us, we shall be glad to make matters right.

IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD by the purchaser of these goods that, while we use utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and true to name, we will not in any way, be responsible for the failure of any, and if they can not be accepted on these terms, they must be returned in five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have, and the season following the planting, that we feel that our responsibility must end when plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all it costs.

REMITTANCE may be sent at our risk by post office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft, check or registered letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. Where no hundred rate is given, fifty plants will be furnished at the price of four dozen, and one hundred at the price of eight dozen. To those who wish to purchase in large quantities, lower prices will be given, if our stock is sufficient.

Holland Bulbs

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSI, CROCUS, IRIS, as well as LILIES and other PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES, are offered in the Autumn Supplement which is ready early in August.

FRED'K H. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

F. H. Horsford, founder and owner of this Nursery, died at his home in Charlotte on November 4th, 1923.

During thirty years of labor here, he had built up the business from its small start in 1893 to the position it now holds in the horticultural world. Because he was first of all a botanist and lover of plants, he was better fitted than many to engage in work with hardy plants at a time when interest in them was not strong. His knowledge was always at the disposal of anyone who asked for help and during the last few years when he was not actively engaged in managing the business, his advice and high standards were a great help and inspiration to those with whom the responsibility rested.

* * * * *

The management of the Nursery will continue in the hands of his son, Earl F. Horsford, who has been in charge for the past three years. Changes which were contemplated have been made, and the business will be continued with the same ideals of fair dealing and attention to the wants of its customers as have marked its many past successful years.

HORSFORD'S HARDY PLANTS

LILY BULBS, FERNS TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

PLEASE READ THIS PAGE

THIS thirty-first year of business here at Charlotte marks many changes in the Nursery and its policies. Since the Plant Exclusion Act, which prevents the entry into the United States of all but a few plants and bulbs which were formerly imported in large quantities, it has been very hard to meet the demands on us for all sorts of nursery stock. Realizing our need we have this year greatly enlarged and modernized our greenhouse plant. We are better fitted than ever before to propagate the choice, named varieties of all kinds of perennial plants, evergreens, and shrubs. Better arrangements outdoors will also aid in growing the very best, and we shall now be able to supply larger quantities, and in hardy plants at least, to send out only stock that has been grown here at Charlotte.

Our older friends will note changes in the catalogue, and we wish to make clear the reasons for them. The most important addition is the section of "Plants Not Absolutely Hardy at Charlotte." We have known many plant-lovers who, in colder and more northern parts than this, grow things that will not winter here and there are many plants which do well in milder climates than this which we can grow here, with special protection. So we are offering these varieties to make a more complete catalogue.

The biennial plants are also separated from the regular list and placed in a section of their own. A reference page is added to give information which may be of help in selecting the right plant for a special place in the garden, and includes a list of suitable subjects for rock and Alpine gardens. Many descriptions have been rewritten, names made to conform with the latest botanical classifications, and a topical Index is included.

We are always glad to welcome visitors to the nursery. It is located just off the main automobile road between Rutland and Burlington, twelve miles south of Burlington, and ten miles north of Vergennes. As you near Charlotte green and white signs direct you to us.

During the busy shipping season we are not able to care for you as well as we can later, and we advise you to come and see your favorite plants in bloom, leaving your order for later delivery. There is always something of interest here and a visit is well worth while.



BORDER PLANTING OF LUPINES AND IRIS

HARDY PERENNIALS

The price of all plants on this and succeeding pages in this section of the catalogue is 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100; except as otherwise noted.

ACHILLEA. YARROW; MILFOIL.

A. filipendulina (*A. Eupatorium*). This fine plant from the shores of the Caspian Sea grows 2 to 3 feet high; flowers bright yellow, in flat heads, and with lace-like foliage. June to September. Nice to plant among shrubbery, evergreens, or for back border.

A. millefolium, var. **roseum**. This handsome form of the common Yarrow has rose-colored or almost crimson flowers in August. It is an attractive plant when in bloom and comes when the flower crop begins to wane. July-August. 2 feet.

A. ptarmica, var. **The Pearl**. A fine garden plant with full double white flowers, fine for cutting.

A. ptarmica, **Perry White**. A new variety, with large pure white flowers; finest of all. July-August. 2 feet.

A. tomentosa. A very charming yellow-flowered plant blooming in June. It will do in the rockery or in any part of the border. While it grows naturally on dry, rocky soil, it has done finely on lower and more moist levels. 6 to 12 inches.

ACONITUM. MONKSHOOD. An interesting group of plants, but the roots are very poisonous when eaten and are dangerous when planted near vegetables or where children are liable to get them. They are easily grown in common garden soil and do well in shade of deciduous trees.

A. autumnale. A very striking form on account of its dark, navy-blue flowers. Fine, glossy foliage. Sept.-Oct. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cts. each.

A. napellus. Probably the best and most reliable Monkshood, flowering the last of June. Its flowers are blue or nearly white. 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts. each.

ACORUS calamus. SWEETFLAG. This bog plant will grow in ordinary garden soil. The long, light green leaves are pretty, but the plant is principally cultivated for its aromatic roots.

ACTÆA alba. WHITE BANEERRY. Grows about 2 feet high, bearing short heads of white flowers in spring and white berries in autumn. Native of rich woods and useful to plant in shady corners.

A. rubra. RED BANEERRY. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with short spikes of small, white flowers; red berries in late summer. Useful in rockery and wild garden.

AJUGA genevensis. Flowers bright blue, in long dense spikes which nearly hide the foliage. Useful in the shade of a rockery. A very fine ground cover in sun or shade.

ALYSSUM saxatile, var. **compactum.** GOLDDUST. A handsome yellow-flowered perennial which comes in May. It is useful for wall gardens or in any place where early spring flowers are desired. Attractive gray foliage. 8 to 12 inches.

AMSONIA tabernaemontana. A rather good perennial, with terminal bluish flowers in May; very permanent plant when once established. The foliage is good and the flower panicles attractive.

ANCHUSA italica, **Dropmore Bugloss.** An interesting border plant 3 to 4 feet high, with pretty gentian-blue flowers in June. This form is a favorite with all who see it.

ANEMONE canadensis. (*A. pennsylvanica*). This white-flowered Anemone comes in June. It likes a rather heavy damp soil and soon spreads and forms good clumps. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. nemorosa. COMMON WINDFLOWER; WOOD ANEMONE.

A. pulsatilla. PASQUE FLOWER. One of the choicest of our early flowering plants. Downy buds appear as soon as the snow is gone, unfold to tulip-like blossoms of a fine violet-purple. It is in flower for several weeks and the odd tufted seed heads are interesting for a still longer time. 18 inches.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. CHAMOMILE. This old flower is a very good and reliable garden plant which attains a height of about a foot. It is somewhat spreading and bears many handsome daisy-shaped yellow flowers which are fine for cutting. It may be grown in any good garden soil and is not difficult to manage.

A.—, var. **kelwayi.** Has flowers of various shades; otherwise it is much like the type.

ANTHERICUM liliago. ST. BERNARDLILY. Pure white flowers in May and June.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. Alpine plants of many colors and sizes. A few are inclined to be biennial in cultivation; others are longer lived, while still others are permanent perennials. They bear a profu-

sion of blooms on long, slender stems and present a most graceful aspect.

A. caerulea. This blue-and-white Rocky Mountain flower is one of the most charming of the Columbines. While not as long lived as some, it may be made to last longer by not allowing the seed to mature. The flowers are borne on slender stems, often 2 feet or more high, are exceptionally graceful and are useful in cutting. It is a lovely flower for any garden.

A. canadensis. AMERICAN WILD COLUMBINE; HONEYSUCKLE. It flowers early, next after the Oxysepala, and few of our wild flowers are better suited to the rock garden than this. Flowers an inch or more long, red and yellow are borne in abundance. Very graceful and attractive plant. It seems to do well in any garden soil both in sun and shade. 18 to 24 in.

Aquilegia chrysantha. GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE. A hardy Rocky Mountain plant of great worth in the flower border. It is vigorous in habit and a long time in bloom. When given sufficient room it is rather bushy in habit and attains 2 feet and more in height. The flowers are on long stems and keep well in water. June. 12 to 18 inches.



Aquilegia canadensis

A. clematiquilla. SPURLESS COLUMBINE. An odd form; those we have seen in bloom were a deep wine red in color and absolutely spurless.

A. flabellata. A fine Japanese species with pale or nearly white flowers. Hardy. 12 to 18 inches.

A. skinneri. A peculiar greenish orange and red in color, much resembling *A. canadensis*, but larger.

A. sibirica. Flowers in May; mostly purple; useful for cutting. 2 feet.

A. vulgaris. A reliable old variety that has escaped from gardens in some localities and grows wild; hardy and easy of culture. One of the best and has many colors. May and June.

A. New Long Spurred Hybrids. These are the most popular forms of columbine today. Not only is there an extreme range of colors, but the blossoms themselves are large, and, poised on their slender stems, resemble brilliant butterflies. Persistent in flowering. 2 feet.

ARABIS alpina. Low, pubescent, early-flowering plant. Fragrant white flowers in loose racemes in early spring. A good plant for the rockery, for the border, or for covering steep banks where it will spread and form a veritable carpet.

A. alpina fl. pl. The most attractive form of Rockcress. Very double flowers resembling stocks; fragrant, and often tinged pink. May-June. 12 inches.

ARMERIA alpina. ALPINE THRIFT. Flowers are pale pink or rose, 8 or 10 inches high. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

A. maritima. Low growing, with pale pink or rose flowers.

A. plantaginea. SEAPINK. Taller than either of the preceding. Flowers on long, naked stems, pale pink or nearly white, of easy culture and a good garden plant.

ARISÆMA triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT; INDIAN-TURNIP. One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given. It likes a rich, moist soil.

ASARUM canadense. SNAKEROOT; GINGER ROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high. Large, dark green, kidney shaped leaves. Flowers early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork.

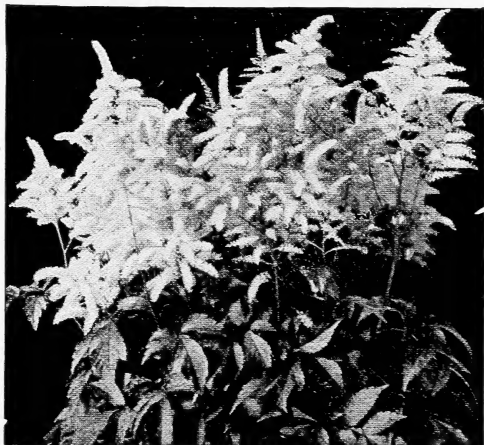
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. SWALLOWWORT; BUTTERFLY WEED. A very attractive plant when in flower. Grows about 18 inches high and in time forms good-sized clumps which are very showy when the mass of orange-yellow flowers appears. It is suited to sunny portions of rockwork. Give it a deep, cool soil. A wonderful combination with the blue of *Platycodon*.

ASTERS. MICHÆLMAS DAISIES; PERENNIAL ASTERS. Late blooming plants which flower after the first frosts. They are fine in the hardy garden and prolong the flower season, giving much color after most of the hardy flowers are past. Blooms are borne in such profusion that at a distance the bush seems a solid mass of color.

A. alpinus. A dwarf aster, only a few inches high.

A. alpinus Goliath. A very fine large form of this popular early rock garden flower.

A. amellus. A much branched form, making a low mound of bloom in August and September. Color variable.



(Astilbe See p. 6)

- A. Climax.** Strong growing, heavily branched; in bloom from August on. The finest hardy blue aster.
- A. laevis.** Has handsome, hardy, permanent, sky-blue flowers in late September and early October. A showy plant and nice for cutting.
- A. novæ-angliæ.** NEW ENGLAND ASTER. A very hardy, strong, and beautiful species with stout stems 3 to 6 feet high and a profusion of large flower-heads with beautiful violet-purple flowers in large corymbs in September and October. One of the best Asters.
- A.—, var. roseus.** Has rose-colored flowers much like the type in height and size.
- A. tartaricus.** This is the latest bloomer of the kinds we have grown. It spreads fast from the root and a few plants soon make a good colony. Flowers bluish purple.
- A. White Queen.** Hardy; 2 or more feet high with an abundance of white flowers an inch wide.
- ASTILBE (HERBACEOUS SPIREA).** Commonly forced at Easter by florists. Perfectly hardy; one of the finest border plants for July bloom; foliage good throughout the year. 2 to 5 feet.
- A. chinensis.** A species; effect of flowers is pink, although the petals are white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- A. japonica.** One to three feet high; white flowers in racemose panicles. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 doz.
- A. Juno.** A hybrid form with splendid long rose pink panicles of flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.
- A. Kriemhilde.** A new variety with feathered spikes of salmon-pink flowers. Nice for cutting and very attractive in the garden. 50 cts. each. \$5 per doz.
- A. Queen Alexandra.** Compact pinkish white panicles. 50 cts. each.
- A. Rose Pearl.** Shell pink, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 a dozen.
- BAPTISIA australis.** This is a very permanent plant which, once established, lasts indefinitely. It has blue pea-like flowers and dark green foliage. A single plant will form a good-sized clump in time, sending up more shoots each year. The foliage is good the season through.
- BOCCONIA cordata.** PLUMED POPPY. In rich soil often grows 8 feet high, bearing large terminal, buff-colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Nice for planting among shrubs. It is a persistent plant and rather difficult to eradicate when once established.
- BOLTONIA asteroides.** Useful in late summer and autumn when flowers begin to be scarce. The flowers are pure, white and borne in large masses 8 feet high, in rich soil.
- B. latisquama.** Flowers rosy pink to lavender in large heads. A fine aster-like plant which blooms even later than the preceding and is fine for cutting. This plant has stood the first severe frosts without apparent injury.
- CALLIRHOE involucreta.** POPPY MAL-LOW. A trailing perennial of the Malva family, bearing a profusion of large, violet crimson flowers. Hardy; of easy culture. Summer.
- CALTHA palustris.** MARSH MARIGOLD; COWSLIPS. A fine yellow-flowered, early plant for wet ground. In a natural situation it makes a lavish show in early spring. It forces well in pots.
- CAMPANULA.** BELLFLOWER. A remarkable genus for the hardy garden. It comprises many of the choicest gems our gardens afford. Some are especially suited to the rockery while others are better in the border.
- C. alliariæfolia.** One to 2 feet, branching at the top; leaves heart shaped; flowers white, about 2 inches long, borne in racemes. Native to Asia Minor.
- C. carpatica.** A charming tufted plant 6 to 8 inches high with handsome blue flowers an inch wide. Summer.
- C.—, var. alba.** The white form of this plant is very attractive. 20 cts. each, \$2 doz.
- C. persicifolia.** One of the favorites of this genus. Flowers blue, very showy, and on good stems for cutting.
- C.—, var. alba.** Flowers white.
- C. punctata, var. Marian Gehring.** We have many good reports from this plant. It seems to give best results when planted in a mass of half a dozen or more. A new perennial Canterbury Bell. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high, one to many stems from a single plant. Lower leaves round, heart-shaped, strongly toothed, 4 to 6 inches wide, on petioles 4 to 7 inches long. It spreads from subterranean stolons and does not bear seed. A single plant will form a strong clump 2 feet or more in di-



Campanula punctata, Marian Gehring

imeter, and the flowers are produced in loose racemes in great profusion. The color of the flowers is pale lavender, and they are nearly as large as those of the Canterbury Bell, though more graceful. The flowering season extends over a period of from four to six weeks, after which there is a more straggling succession of bloom until frost. This form originated in the garden of Dr. J. G. Gehring of Bethel, Me., and was found growing near a colony of *Campanula punctata*, near which one solitary specimen of a Canterbury Bell (*Campanula medium*) was in bloom. Since it produces no seed, and has some of the characteristics of both the above species, it is reasonable to suppose it a natural hybrid between the two plants 50 cts. each.

C. rhomboidalis. Somewhat like the little harebell and grows about as high. Flowers blue. Nice for the rockery.

C. rotundifolia. HAREBELL; BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Attains a height of 6 to 12 inches. forming dense tufts. Useful for the rock garden; will do well in partial shade or in open border.

CASSIA marylandica. AMERICAN SENNA. Graceful and hardy; 3 to 5 feet high, with numerous acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers. Makes a good showing after it is well established as a midsummer hedge plant. Fine among shrubbery.

CENTAUREA dealbata. This plant from Asia Minor has reddish flowers and grows from 8 to 24 inches high. The seeds attract the birds so that we have sometimes to cover the whole plant in order to save any seed.

C. macrocephala. A very hardy species from the Caucasus. Numerous large decurrent leaves and large yellow flower-heads in July.

C. montana. A very pleasing perennial form of the well known Cornflower or Bachelor's Button. It commences to bloom early and is quite continuous. The large blue flowers are frequently three inches across and are borne on heavy stems, lasting well when cut. Fine for bedding, vases, baskets and pots, and for borders and edgings.

C. montana alba. The white form of the preceding.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. A low, creeping plant with the upper surface of the leaves light in color and woolly; it bears a profusion of pretty white flowers. Much used for edging, also to plant in crevices of walls or rockwork, where it keeps up a succession of bloom all summer.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. SHASTA DAISY. Flowers like the common white daisy but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer.

C.—var. Alaska Daisy. This is the largest of the Daisies we have tried here and the flowers are very fine. They are produced in great profusion and the season is a long one.

C.—, var. robinsoni. A fine new Shasta Daisy, large flowers of a very clear white.

C. —var. nipponicum. JAPANESE TREE DAISY.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. BLACK SNAKE-ROOT; BLACK COHOSH; BUGBANE. GROWS 4 to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do fairly well in full sun. July and August.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Of the best of the garden plants, nice for cutting, and has very pretty yellow flowers. Should be in every collection. Hardy, easily grown, and a favorite with all who know it.

C. verticillata. Very floriferous, with yellow flowers a little smaller and later than lanceolata.

CORONILLA varia. CROWN VETCH. A plant belonging to the natural order of Leguminosæ with pink-and-white flowers.



Delphinium belladonna

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls. Spring.

CORYDALIS nobilis. This is a rather neat perennial and has been permanent here. A native of Siberia, with white flowers, tipped with yellow in early spring.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but, for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. An old favorite that supplies the blue needed to complete the color scheme of the garden.

D. belladonna. Medium in height, with soft, sky-blue flowers. A very pleasing tint for a Larkspur.

D. bellamosum. A hybrid between belladonna and formosum. It has the good growth and freedom from blight of the former, and the fine dark blue color of the latter.

D. elatum hybrids. BEE LARKSPUR. A tall, variable species.

D. formosum. The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur. Free bloomer and one of the most reliable of all the Larkspurs for general garden planting. Most effective when arranged in groups of a dozen or more plants, with a background of shrubs.

D. grandiflorum (D. Chinense). SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July and August.

D. —, var. album. White flowers.

Regal Delphinium. Hybrid Larkspurs are deservedly popular both for their beauty in the garden and their effectiveness as cut flowers. There are many strains, all good. These are from an English specialist and fulfill every promise their name implies. Heavy, compact growth, large individual flowers in long, dense spikes. Colors range from pink shades to deep blue and mostly double. The petals frilled many times, as many different beauties as there are plants and every one fascinating to watch unfold. They are truly regal. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Hardy Garden Pinks

The following are clove-scented and flower in great profusion during May and June. Fine for edging the hardy border and also for cutting.

DIANTHUS cæsius. CHEDDAR OR CLIFF PINK. Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Summer.

D. deltoides. MAIDEN PINK. Plant about 6 inches high; flowers rose in summer. One of the prettiest border pinks.

D.—alba.

D. latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. This is perennial and hardy here although it is better treated as a biennial. For a brilliant red bed of color, six to 12 inches high, there is nothing finer.

D. superbus. Flowers pale pink or white. A handsome single pink.



Dianthus

D. plumarius.

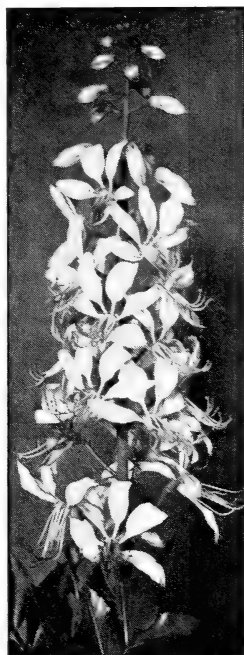
PHEASANT'S-EYE PINK. Stems about a foot high from a tufted root. Flowers fragrant in many shades. Australia and Siberia. Very hardy.

D. Grenadin. A delightful early-flowering variety, yields full double sweet-scented, scarlet flowers.

D. Her Majesty. A fine, double white, hardy, fragrant Pink. Summer.

D. Rose de Mai. A brilliant double rose form.

D.—var. Grass or Clove Pink. VERMONT PINK. Old, double, sweet scented Pink:



Dictamnus

a favorite with all who know it. It is very permanent when established, and the double, rose-pink flowers are borne on rather short stems. One of the most enticing plants for the old-time garden.

D., White Reserve. One of the best hardy Garden Pinks, being an everblooming, pure white.

DICTAMNUS rubra. FRAXINELLA, GAS-PLANT. A very striking plant, fine in foliage at all times, and showy in bloom. The characteristic odor is the best known feature, from which it derives its name of Gas Plant. We have often heard that this gas could be ignited, but never until this season have we had definite proof. On sultry or heavy evenings while the flowers are open, if a lighted match is held beneath the lowest one, a flash of light may be seen in the dusk which will move upward from one blossom to another. This experiment will not injure the flowers or prevent the seed from setting. Flowers reddish purple and come in early June.



Gaillardia (page 11)

DICENTRA canadensis. SQUIRRELCORN.

A rather nice, little, early-flowering bulbous plant, native to rich woods in shade, and useful for shady parts of the wild garden. It wants rich, black soil that is not too dry. Flowers white, tipped with rose, and finely cut; foliage delicate. This and *D. cucullaria* both die down to the bulb in early summer.

D. cucullaria. DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES. Bears a profusion of quaint white flowers in long racemes.

D. eximia. Handsome, reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. Plant about 1 foot high. May to August.

D. spectabilis. BLEEDINGHEART; SEAL FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct. May and June. 50 cts. each.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants whose culture is very simple, and will keep up a continuous succession of bloom all summer.

D. ambigua. (*D. grandiflora*). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy and of easy culture. Middle of June. Two to three feet.

D. sibirica. SIBERIAN FOXGLOVE. A permanent kind with small, creamy colored flowers, borne in splendid, erect spikes, in

great profusion. Two to three feet.

DRACOCEPHALUM grandiflorum. (*D. altaense*). DRAGON-HEAD. Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing handsome spikes of dainty blue, odd-shaped flowers, about an inch long. Blooms in June and July and is a valuable addition to the garden blues.

ECHINACEA purpurea. PURPLE CONEFLOWER. A tall perennial, doing well on dry and exposed soils.

ECHINOPS ritro. GLOBE-THISTLE. This is the best species of this genus for cultivation. The dark blue, globular heads are very showy and useful for cutting and drying.

ERIGERON glaucus. FLEABANE. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of flowers, color light lilac, with yellow daisy-like center. Fine for cutting. Two feet.

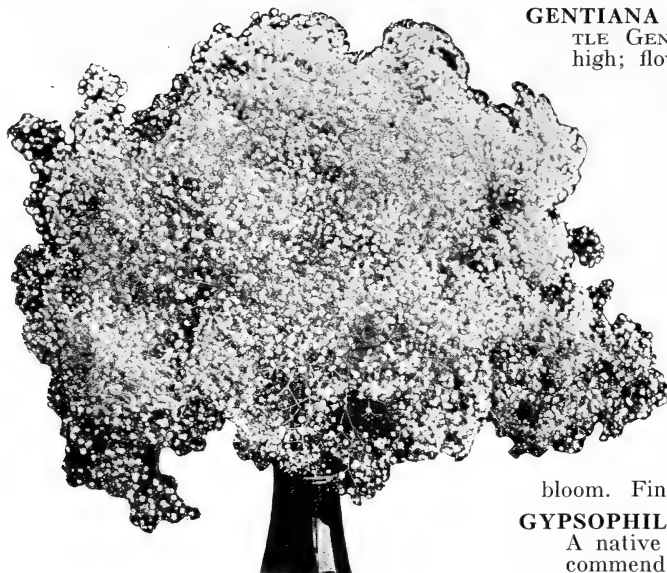
ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA-HOLLY. Has heads of handsome amethyst-blue flowers. It is inclined to spread from seed and therefore should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is guarded against by cutting back after blooming. Two to three feet.

E. alpinum. Rich metallic blue.

EUPATORIUM urticæfolium. WHITE SNAKE-ROOT. Three to four feet high, with good-sized heads of white flowers; does well in shade.

EUPHORBIA corollata. Desirable plant not unlike Gypsophila. Fine for cutting to combine with other flowers. July and August; 1½ feet.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN-LILY; DAYLILY. A genus of hardy, herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn or for planting in the borders of shrubbery or in rockwork. Before planting, mix in a supply of manure to a good depth.



Gypsophila paniculata Double

GENTIANA andrewsi. CLOSED OR BOTTLE GENTIAN. Stems 8 to 15 inches high; flowers purplish blue, in August and September. A fine native that should have a cool, moist location in partial shade for best results. The edge of shrubbery suits it.

G. cruciata. A strong growing variety with dark blue flowers. Leaves light green, large.

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

G. ibericum, var. **platypetalum.** Large and branching; of variable color in June.

GEUM heldreichi splendens. Showy, dark orange flowers, splendid foliage.

G. Mrs. Bradshaw. Brilliant scarlet flowers continually in bloom. Fine when massed.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. BABY'S BREATH.

A native of Europe. Has much to recommend it. Its flowers, produced during the summer, are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is an airy, graceful plant that grows in any good garden soil and is sure to be prized by all who try it. Its graceful, feathery foliage is very effective when used in bouquet work with other flowers.

G.—fl. pl. DOUBLE BABY'S BREATH.

This form far surpasses the single for every purpose. Charming as a background for blues in the garden, it is equally effective in the cut bouquet. It is easily dried and will be attractive this way all winter. 50 cts. each.

HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEED.

This handsome native perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn.

H.—, var. rubrum. Bright, terra-cotta-red flowers.

H.—, var. superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost. Lower and more compact than the type.

F. lancifolia. A Japanese plant, with pale lilac flowers and lance-shaped leaves. Makes a very pretty show and is a most desirable addition to any planting. August.

F. lancifolia, var. **variegata.** This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than Thomas Hogg.

F. subcordata. WHITE PLANTAIN LILY. Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora maxima. This fine strain of Blanket Flower far surpasses the older ones in vigor and brilliance of color. It is so fine that we have selected several forms with a view of offering them separately. Three to four feet.

G. Rev. D. A. G. Lascelles. A fine form, the general effect being red, with a narrow yellow band at the tip of the petals.

G. Golden Gleam. A fine clear yellow form without a trace of red. Valuable for an early yellow. Plants from three inch pots.



Hemerocallis flava

- H. Riverton Beauty.** Rich lemon-yellow, with large, purplish black cone; August and September; 4 ft.
- H. Riverton Gem.** Old Gold, changing to wall-flower red; August and September; 3½ feet.
- H. hoopsi.** Charming yellow flowers, fine for cutting. Hardy and interesting. Spreads from root division. Flowers about June.
- HELIANTHEMUM mutabile.** SUNROSE. Dwarf. An excellent ground cover. This variety ranges from yellow to pink in many shades.
- HELIANTHUS lætiflorus.** This plant is much shorter than *Maximiliani*, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early, compared to most species. It soon spreads to good-sized clumps; flowers very handsome and borne in great profusion, Summer.
- H. mollis.** Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow coming in August.
- HELIOPSIS lævis**, var. **pitcheriana**, is a better plant than *H. lævis*; not so tall, very floriferous and the flowers are deeper yellow.
- HELONIAS bullata.** SWAMP-PINK. Is found growing in dense shade and will grow in sun. It is one of the best bog plants. Beautiful pink flowers.
- HEMEROCALLIS dumortieri.** DAYLILY. This form has brownish orange-colored flowers which are very attractive in June. Grows about 18 inches high with an abundance of flowers which are fine for cutting. Japan and Siberia.
- H. flava.** LEMON DAYLILY. Fragrant yellow flowers in June. Grows 2 feet high with flowers on long stems for cutting. Siberia and Japan.
- H. fulva.** ORANGE DAYLILY. This old-fashioned flower is one of the hardiest. It will do in full sun or in shade of deciduous trees, and is not particular as to soil if not too wet.
- H. var. kwanso.** A form of the Orange Lily with double reddish flowers. It is an interesting plant both for cutting and for the border. Will do well under the same conditions as the type.
- H. minor.** This plant resembles a small form of *dumortieri* and the smaller flowers are very attractive.
- H. middendorfi.** A profuse bloomer over a long season. Flowers a deep golden yellow, three to five in a terminal head. Two to three feet.
- H. thunbergi.** This plant is much like the Lemon Lily except that it is taller and flowers after the earlier one has bloomed, or in August and September. It makes a good companion to the first, as it prolongs the season so much. It is easily grown in any good garden soil.
- HEPATICA acutiloba.** LIVERLEAF. The variously tinted flowers appear as soon as the snow is off the ground.
- H. triloba.** Resembles the preceding closely, but has round-lobed leaves. It flowers very early and is nice to plant in front of shrubbery.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. ALUMROOT; CORALBELLS; CRIMSONBELLS. One of the best plants for the hardy border keeping up a succession of bloom during July and August. Its delicate spikes or coral-red bells are most charming, especially in a large bed or a mass. Nice for table or other decoration.

HIBISCUS, moscheutos. ROSEMALLOW. This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, though quite at home in good garden soil. Summer.

H. oculiroseus. CRIMSON-EYE. White, with crimson center. Very striking and has been widely advertised. It is commonly called Hibiscus Crimson Eye.

HYPERICUM ascyron. Two to five feet high with large, bright yellow flowers.

HYPOCHAERIS uniflora. CATS-EAR. Splendid yellow, 18 inches high. Does not spread.

IRIS

There have been developed in the past few years so many new Iris, that to list all, or even the best of all, is a task for a specialist. We have, however cut from our list varieties that are no longer standard and are adding the best of the newer ones, in our judgment, as fast as we can obtain sufficient stock, true to name. Culture is simple, practically all the following varieties do best in full sun and soil need not be rich. Bone meal is a good fertilizer and lime may be added to advantage. Do not plant too deep.

Species

IRIS amas. A giant Iris both in plant and flower. Rich blue standards, violet falls. 50 cts each, \$5.00 per dozen.

I. cristata. CRESTED IRIS. Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

I. flavescens, or Canary Bird. One of the best; conspicuous from a long distance when planted in a mass. Uprights soft, creamy yellow, falls paler cream color, with striped base. A most striking and valuable variety. Plant as a background for Clara Butt tulips. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

I. florentina alba. ORRISROOT. Fine early Iris; white, tinged with lavender. 25 cts. each., \$2.50 per doz.

I. pallida dalmatica. Tall, with finest lavender flowers. One of the handsomest of all Irises and most majestic in appearance as it carries its very large flowers in clusters of 4 or 5 on long stems. 25c. each.

I. pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. This is a strong-growing sort, 2 to 3 feet high, with clusters of good-sized yellow flowers. While it will do well in any ordinary garden soil, it seems to like moisture, and thrives best among the wet margins of brooks, where it soon forms good, large clumps. This is one of the taller, rank-growing kinds. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

I. pumila. A very pretty dwarf species, fine for edging; lilac-purple. April. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I.—, hybrid. Purple flowers; early. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I.—, hybrid. Yellow; a very fine new Iris, with yellow flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 doz.

I. sambucina. Named because its odor resembles that of the Elder (Sambucus). Standards coppery rose; falls rosy purple, with an orange crest. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

I. sibirica. From Siberia. Perfectly hardy. A profusion of light blue flowers. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I.—, var. White-flowered. Produces white flowers of great beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. orientalis. One of the best hardy blue sorts. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I.—, var. Snow Queen. One of the best white Irises, and apparently as hardy as any of the Siberian Irises. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. versicolor. COMMON BLUEFLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brooksides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season, and blooms profusely in long spikes. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Japanese Iris

I. kaempferi. JAPAN IRIS. This is one of the most popular of all irises when grown on the right kind of soil. It comes in after the more common kinds are past

*Iris kaempferi*

bloom, and gives a great variety of color. It prefers a rather heavy, moist soil and will stand considerable enrichment.

Azure. Double. Immense flower exquisitely wavy, mauve blue with darker halo surrounding the yellow blotch at base of petals. Very large and fine. 50 cts each, \$5.00 per doz.

Gold Bound. A fine double pure white, enriched with a creamy glow from the gold banded center. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Mahogany. Large double flowers, the

latest to bloom. Purpled mahogany red. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Mt. Hood. Double. Light blue, shaded darker, bright orange center. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Pyramid. Double. Violet purple, veined white in center of each petal. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Templeton. Double light violet, mottled reddish pink. 35 cts each, \$3.50 per doz.

Double and Single Mixed—All colors and shades. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Choice May and June Flowering Hybrids

Black Prince. Early; large flowers and one of the darkest purples. 20c each, \$2 doz.

Candelabra. Standards lavender-blue, dotted and reticulated dark blue; falls deep indigo-blue, with white markings. The flowers are large and are carried on strong stems. Growth vigorous. Very distinct and desirable. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Caprice. Standards rosy red; falls shading to a deeper red. Dwarf in habit and very free. Try it with *Flavescens* against a shrubby back-ground. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 a doz.

Darius. Yellow standards, falls lilac margined white. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Dorothea. Soft blue; early. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Edina. Low; uprights pale blue, falls blue and striped above. 20 cts. each.

Gypsy Queen. A *Squalens* form with the typical cloudy appearance. Falls, old gold, shaded smoked pearl; standards, black maroon; reticulated light yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Halfdan. Creamy white; early. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Ingeborg. Large white. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Innocenza. A fine late blooming white, particularly good combined with *Queen of May*. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Iroquois. Standards smoky lavender, dotted brown; falls dark maroon, reticulated white at the base. Vigorous and erect in growth. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

Kochi. Purple. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Lady Stanhope. A tall, bold Iris, with exquisite lavender flowers; falls a little darker than the uprights. Flowers large, on stalks often 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mary Garden. A very oddly colored yellow white. The standards have a lavender tinge; falls dotted maroon. Quite distinct. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Mme. Chereau. This fine Iris has been offered for many years but it deserves to be better known. The white standards and falls are distinctly frilled with clear blue. It resembles nothing so much as Wedgwood ware and is in many ways the most beautiful Iris bloom we have. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Monsignor. Standards rich, satiny violet; falls overlaid rich purple-crimson, with lighter margin. Fine large flower. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Mrs. Sherwin Wright. In our opinion the finest pure yellow we have seen. A large bloom of a rich golden shade. Plant this or other yellows as a background for *Aquilegia canadensis*. \$1.00 each.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Clear white standards; falls slightly veined violet at the base. Very free and beautiful. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Mrs. Woodhouse. Pale coppery yellow flowers; very attractive. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mt. Penn. Best described as a lavender overlaid with rose on the standards, and crimson on the falls. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Othello. Standards rich blue, falls an intense purplish black; a beauty. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Penelope. Low form with nearly white flowers, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Plumeri. Flowers deep, dark copper. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Prosper Laugier. This is the most striking Iris in the nursery. Standards bronzed red, falls velvety ruby purple with strong orange beard. Planted with yellows it makes a note of color and is also fine with creamy whites. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Quaker Lady. Smoky lavender standards, shaded with pretty yellow tones; falls bright ageratum blue and bronzy gold; stigmas and beard yellow. 75 cts. each, \$7.00 per doz.

Queen of May. A choice kind with mauve-purple flowers, somewhat resembling *Her Majesty*, though distinct from that variety. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Red Cloud. Rosy lavender standards, falls maroon crimson with slight yellow markings. A fine addition to our list of "Near Reds." 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Rhein Nixe. Pure White standards; falls a deep violet blue with a white margin. Dainty and graceful, a "Rhine Fairy." 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Violacea grandiflora. Standards clear lavender; falls violet-blue. A beautiful variety. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

*Lilium longiflorum**Lilium tigrinum**Lilium testaceum*

LILIES - *Lilium*

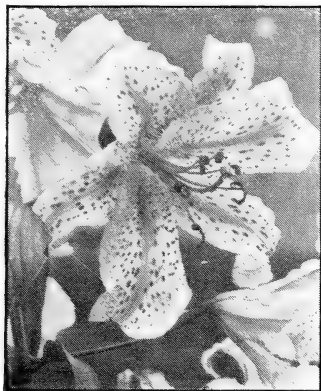
Those who have grown lilies, and grown them well, know what great satisfaction there is in having a collection of this flower. It requires more attention in planting and culture than many of the garden plants and should not be neglected as many others are when once they are planted. The majority of species are hardy when once they are well established, yet by experience we find that a little covering is good to protect from sudden changes in winter.

Some lilies are stem rooting and these stem roots are a powerful and necessary auxiliary to vigorous growth and blooming. Hence these varieties should be planted a full six inches beneath the surface of the soil. At the same time it should be remembered that unless the soil beneath the deeply planted bulbs has first been prepared for them it may be devoid of sustenance. It is best, therefore, to have plenty of well-composted manure worked into the soil to a good depth so that not only the ground under the bulb is enriched but near the surface also, so that the roots above the bulb are stimulated. The stem rooting lilies we offer and that are best set deeply are: *L. croceum*, *henryi*, *hansonii*, *regale*, *speciosum*, *sargentiae*, *maximowiczii*, and *tigrinum*. The other varieties need not be planted more than four or five inches as they root from the bulb only.

The American varieties, *L. canadense*, *grayi*, *superbum*, and *philadelphicum*, and also the Gold-banded Japan Lily, *L. auratum*, prefer an acid or neutral soil. This condition can be obtained by using materials free from lime but rich in vegetable matter, such as peat, leaf mould, and humus—soils that will absorb and retain summer moisture, but having under-drainage for the passing away of the excess winter water. The other lilies in our catalogue besides the five just mentioned will thrive in soil containing considerable lime.

In general the preparation of the soil should aim to provide a deep, cool root run that will store and hold an ample moisture content during the growing and flowering period, yet not hold an excess of water during the dormant period. Those who have to deal with a soil of a more clayey nature, with possibly a heavy clay subsoil, must adopt corrective measures to ensure the essential drainage. Lilies stand much more enrichment than has been supposed, and well rotted manure, thoroughly pulverized, can be mixed into the soil to good advantage. Under *auratums*, *speciosums*, and *candidums* we have had good success in putting a thin layer of sphagnum moss. It protects the base of the bulbs from the enriched soil and seems to stimulate their growth. Sphagnum moss is used in packing our bulbs and can be used for this purpose. Not rarely some lilies do not appear above ground the first year after setting, but seem to go through a season of recuperation and come up strong and good the second spring. We have had *L. brownii* and others do this, especially where imported bulbs had been used which had become dry and the outer scales shrunken.

The fullest measure of decorative effect is obtained from lilies when combined with other plants and shrubs. They will also serve to protect the bulbs and lower stems from the parching rays of the summer sun. Perennials, dwarf evergreens, and evergreen shrubs are useful in this connection and make charming combinations. See reference page.

*Lilium auratum**Lilium henryi**Lilium maculatum***AURATUM.** GOLD-BANDED JAPAN LILY.

This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of one hundred Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing twenty large fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across, with a fragrance so strong that a bouquet will fill a large church with their odor. A clump makes a glorious show. July and September. Largest-sized bulbs, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz. A few small bulbs, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Batemanniae. A most satisfactory lily. Color rich glowing apricot, unspotted, four to six flowers in an umbel. August. 2 feet. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

CANADENSE. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June and July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CANADENSE var. RUBRUM. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CANDIDUM. ASCENSION or MADONNA LILY. Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. Our bulbs are fresh from beds. Early July. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CROCEUM. Golden yellow; closely follows *L. dahuricum* in blooming. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

DAHURICUM. One of the most reliable and hardy lilies. The flowers are reddish yellow and of good size, and the plant with age attains a height of three to four feet in good soil. June. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ELEGANS, var. INCOMPARABLE. Deep red; one of the best easy growers. June 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

ELEGANS var. ORANGE. A very vigorous and healthy form. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

ELEGANS var. THUNBERGIANUM. Flowers pale scarlet. June. Japan. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

ELEGANS var. UMBELLATUM. One of the more common forms and a rather strong grower. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

GRAYI. This species has a bulb of about the same shape as Canadense, but smaller. The flowers are dark orange red, fine for cutting to go with white flowers. July. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

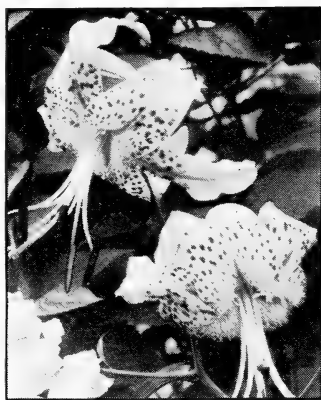
HANSONI. See *L. maculatum*.

HENRYI. In form resembles the Speciosums, a splendid and healthy lily from the mountains of China. It grows, when established, four to five feet high, flowers orange yellow, banded with green. One of the easiest lilies to grow. Aug.-Sept. 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

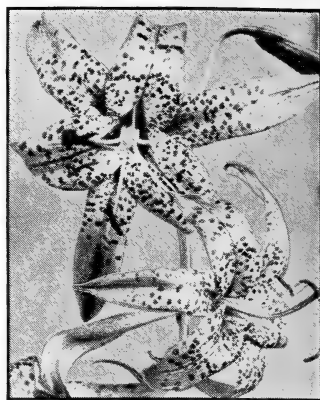
Surround lily bulbs with sand in planting so as to provide sharp drainage.



Lilium willmottiae



Lilium speciosum



Lilium superbum

LONGIFLORUM. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long. Often used for forcing for Easter to take the place of the more tender Bermuda Lily. July. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

MACULATUM (*L. hansonii*). Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 feet. The flowers of this species are reddish orange, six to ten in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with us that we consider it one of the cheapest. We have never lost a bulb after it was once established, and we have bulbs which have bloomed every year for years. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

MARTAGON. EUROPEAN TURK'S CAP LILY. This variety has light spotted purple flowers. It is a fine species when once established. \$1.00 each.

MAXIMOWICZII (*L. leichtlinii*), var. **RED-DISH YELLOW.** This is a later-blooming species than most of the red or yellow kinds, and stronger than the yellow variety. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

MAXIMOWICZI HYBRID. An improved form resulting from a cross with *L. Batemanniae*. Much like the seed parent in flower but taller growing and with some apricot shading in the bloom. July and August. Three feet. \$2.00 each.

PHILADELPHICUM. A fine native lily which is found growing on sandy soil and usually in partial shade. It demands good drainage and seldom thrives on heavy soil. July. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

REGALE. Vigorous constitution, medium in height, bearing one to several handsome, white, fragrant flowers; slightly shaded pink outside and the lower inner surface primrose-yellow. It is a hardy lily and we consider it one of the finest novelties offered in many years. It seems to thrive on any good soil not too wet. Everyone who sees a *L. regale* bed in bloom admires it. Blooms about the same time as *L. candidum*. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

SARGENTIAE. A magnificent introduction from China, vigorous, hardy, floriferous. The flowers are funnel shaped, milk-white internally with yellow throat, and deep reddish brown externally, very fragrant. In the very front rank of hardy lilies. Grand as a pot plant. July. Strong, flowering bulbs, \$4.00 each.

SPECIOSUM, var. ALBUM. About the same as the well-known *L. speciosum rubrum*, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

SPECIOSUM, var. MAGNIFICUM and **MELPOMENE** are sub-varieties of *L. speciosum rubrum* and will be supplied at the same price as rubrum as long as stock lasts. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SPECIOSUM, var. ROSEUM. White, shaded and spotted with rose. 50c each, \$5 per doz.

SPECIOSUM, var. RUBRUM. This fine, late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow. Blooms in August and September. Large flowering bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Surround lily bulbs with sand in planting so as to provide sharp drainage.

*Lilium sargentiae***SUPERBUM.** AMERICAN TURK'S CAP LILY.

This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all. It often attains a height of 6 feet and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. July. 20 cts. each, \$2 doz.

TESTACEUM. (*L. excelsum*.) Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 ft. high. A novel color in lilies, July. \$2.00 each.

TIGRINUM, var. **SPLENDENS.** By far the best form of Tiger Lily we have had. It is taller, with handsome, large flowers and a much healthier plant. 15 c. each, \$1.50 doz, \$10 per 100.

T. var. **flore pleno.** The old double Tiger Lily, and the only lily in which double flowers are pleasing. Very lasting. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

T. var. **fortunei giganteum.** This has grown magnificently with us, has pyramidal spikes six feet high carrying in

many cases fifty flowers of grand color. A great improvement on the old form, later flowering and more woolly stemmed than the type. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 doz.

WALLACEI. A splendid August flowering Japanese variety, probably of hybrid origin and first introduced by Dr. Wallace in 1877. Each bulb produces three to five flowering stems bearing rosy apricot tinted flowers, thickly spotted; likes moisture and increases rapidly. Very graceful, should be more grown. August and September. 2 feet. \$2.00 each.

WILLMOTTIE. This new and rare Lily was discovered by Mr. Wilson in the Province of Hupeh, China. It is a very floriferous and hardy Lily; as many as 28 blooms have been borne on a single plant. In color it is like a shade of orange, or technically, it is that of rouge saturne. It is still very rare in cultivation. It blooms with the regale and seems to be quite hardy. \$1 each, \$10 doz.

Surround lily bulbs with sand in planting so as to provide sharp drainage.

*Liatris pycnostachya*

JASIONE perennis. Low plant with fuzzy blue flower heads something like Armerias

LATHYRUS latifolius. PERENNIAL PEA; EVERLASTING PEA. A very desirable perennial, and though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome and well worth growing.

L.—, var. White Pearl. A fine white variety with large purest white flowers.

LEONTIPODIUM alpinum. The true Edelweiss of the Swiss Alps.

LIATRIS. GAYFEATHER; BUTTON SNAKE-ROOT. A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border. *Liatris* are easily grown from seed, bloom continuously and last for years.

L. pycnostachya. PRARIE or KANSAS GAY FEATHER. Long spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. August. Four to five feet.

L. scariosa. This is a much showier form than is usually sent out for this plant. It has large, showy, purple heads and flowers much later than the others. A very imposing form. September. Four to five feet.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. Blooms profusely. August.

LINUM perenne. AUSTRALIAN FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant and remains for a long time in bloom. June. Give a single plant of this room to develop into a specimen. It is well worth while.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spikes of deep scarlet flowers attract attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist and boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden soil. August.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Has good sized spikes of handsome blue flowers in June. attains a height of three feet and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery.

L.—, var. albus. A white variety of the preceding and makes a lovely combination when planted with it.

L.—, var. roseus is a new form with rose-colored flowers. A desirable new flower.

L. —. Regal Lupins. A wonderful new strain of perennial Lupines. There are creamy shades, amber, coppery orange and almost canary yellow, mingled with bronze, bright rose, terra-cotta, slate and lavender blue. Some are distinctly bi-

colored, having wings or standards of one solid color and keel of another, while in some the whole flower is suffused and overlaid with a glossy sheen of rose or copper over a groundwork of pale yellow or amber. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

LYCHNIS. A showy class.

L. alpina. Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. May.

L. chalconica. MALTESE CROSS; JERUSALEM CROSS; SCARLET LIGHTNING. Two to 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil and it will bloom all summer. June.

L. coronaria. MULLEN PINK; ROSE CAMPION. Flowers red; showy in June.

L. dioica. (*L. diurna* var. *rosea*). About 2 feet high; rose-purple flowers. A native of Britain; hardy, showy. Naturalized along woodland walks or half shaded borders, it will live and make a good showing while in bloom. May and June.

L. flos-cuculi. RAGGED-ROBIN. 15 cts.

L. flos-jovis. Grows 12 to 18 inches high making a clump. Flowers in a rather dense umbel. Individual flowers half an inch wide or less.

L. haageana hybrids. These range from a very dark deep red to salmon shades.

L. viscaria splendens. Fine rose pink flowers on good stems for cutting.

LYTHRUM salicaria, var. **roseum superbum.** ROSY STRIFE. A rose-colored form of *L. salicaria*, a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers.

MALVA moschata. MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A handsome perennial of Britain.

MERTENSIA virginica. VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS. A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring.



Oenothera

MITELLA diphylla. BISHOPSCAP; MITERWORT. The plant is a low and slender one with pretty, small white flowers in racemes 6 to 8 inches long. Nice for the rockery and likes partial shade.

MONARDA didyma. OSWEGO BEE-BALM; FRAGRANT BALM. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads 2 or more inches across, on leafy, angled stems about 3 feet high, and when massed for distinct effects against a dark background, its brilliant flowers give bright, semi-tropic garden pictures in summer.

OENOTHERA. EVENING-PRIMROSE.

OENOTHERA fraseri. Erect habit, fine deep golden flowers.



Paeonia Festiva Maxima

Æ. missouriensis. A low, caulescent perennial with decumbent stems and bearing many large, axillary, yellow flowers. A very permanent plant in well-drained, sandy or gravelly soil, but not difficult to establish in any good garden soil.

Æ. youngi. A very showy variety, producing large, bright yellow flowers the entire summer; 3 ft.

Æ. speciosa. White flowering.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. EVERGREEN SPURGE. Fine for deep shade or as a ground cover in locations difficult to make grass grow.

PÆONIA albiflora. (P. chinensis). CHINESE PEONIES. Among the many popular herbaceous plants it would be hard to find one that fits into any position in the garden or grounds like the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, while the dark green foliage is at all times attractive. What better frontage for shrubs or, in fact, for any large or small plantation, than Peonies? They are also suited to massing in beds by themselves. While Peonies may be planted with good results in spring or fall, there is probably no better time than from August 20 to the middle of September. The best authorities now agree that manure should not touch the roots of

peonies, and that the practice of dressing in the fall with this is liable to induce disease. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer to use. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.

Albatre. Rose type. To us this is the finest white Peony. Both in form and substance the bloom is beyond criticism. The color is clear milky white, the center petals tinged with lilac and edged with a minute line of carmine. The plant is erect and robust in growth, and very free and fragrant in flower. It follows Festiva Maxima and is greatly superior to that variety. \$1.25 each.

Albert Crousse. Bomb type. An immense full flower of good form; rose-white in color, lightly and prettily flecked with crimson. Tall, erect habit of growth and very free flowering. A valuable late-flowering kind for any purpose. 2 year. \$2 each.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rose type. A fine, large bloom, dark violet-crimson in color, retaining its uniform color well in the sun. Good habit of growth and quite free. 2 year. 75c. each, \$7.50 doz.

Do not expect too much from peonies the first season after planting.

Asa Gray. Semi-rose type. Large, pale lilac flowers, with minute dots of deeper lilac, as if cinnamon had been sprinkled over the bloom. Plant of good erect habit. Midseason to late, and very fragrant. \$1.25 each.

Baron James de Rothschild. Crown type. Pale lilac-rose, intermingled with cream. Medium sized flowers, but very free and fragrant. Vigorous growth. 2 yr. \$1.00 each, \$10 per doz.

Baroness Schroeder. Very large, globular, rose. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Tall, strong growth, very free bloomer. One of the finest grown. Mid-season. 2-yr. \$1.50 each.

Couronne d'Or. Semi-rose type. With a ring of showy yellow stamens, around a center tuft of carmine tipped petals. Medium in height, very free blooming, one of the best late whites. \$1.00 each.

Duchess de Nemours. Pure white crown, with a sulphur-white collar. Free of all markings. This Peony, blooming but a day or two later than Festiva Maxima, is a great improvement over it in habit of growth. Very free and fragrant. \$1.00 each.

Edulis superba. Large, loose, flat crown. A splendid shade of bright mauve-pink, narrow petals at the collar shaded lilac. Early-blooming and of strong, upright growth. One of the best kinds for cutting and a satisfactory Peony for any purpose. 2-yr. \$1.00 each.

Eugenie Verdier. Semi-rose type. A flat bloom, pale hydrangea-pink, with a lighter collar. Center flecked crimson. Very free and fragrant. Midseason. \$1.50 each.

Festiva maxima. Rose type. Conceded to be the most popular of all the Peonies. Very large, clear white flowers, prominently flecked crimson, the outer petals sometimes tinged lilac-white on opening. Very tall and erect and equally useful for massing or cutting. 2 year, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Felix Crousse. Bomb type. One of the very best in the red section. Fine, large, globular flowers, brilliant red in color. Strong, vigorous growth; medium in height and very free. Fine as a cut-flower or for garden effect. 2 year. \$1.00 each, \$10 per doz.

Humei. Rose-type. An old standard variety, fine for cutting. Cherry-pink, with a distinct cinnamon fragrance. Very late. 75 cts. each.

Madame de Verneville. Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Medium height, and free bloomer. Extra good. 2-yr. \$1.25 each.

Mme. Emile Galle. Rose type. Blooming in perfection here for the first time, no Peony this season has been more admired. "Color, delicate sea-shell pink, with touches of heliotrope and lavender, probably the most ethereal of Peonies," is one description we have seen. Deep, lilac-white, changing to milk-white in the center. Medium tall, strong and very free blooming. Late. \$1.50 each.

Marie Lemoine. Rose type. Compact flowers, enormous in size. Color is ivory-white, occasionally carmine tipped. Splendid for cutting, pleasant odor, fine in a massed planting. Late. \$1.25 each.

Mons. Jules Elie. Bomb type. Pale lilac-rose, collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Large in bloom, vigorous in growth. Early. Has been called the King of True Peonies. \$1.25 each.

Mons. Krelage. Semi-rose type. Deep solferino-red, with amaranthine center. Flat flowers as large as a plate. Late. Though described as slightly fragrant, our plants have the full fragrance of the June rose, with none of the peculiar bitter taint of the Peony odor. In the deeper pinks, we rank it highly. \$1.00 each.

Solfatare. Bomb type. Sulphur-white, with milk-white guard-petals. Medium growth and good stems. Fragrant. Mid-season. This variety approaches the much desired yellow Peony. \$1.00 each.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, splashed with violet tints, guard petals fading to nearly white. Very large, compact bloom, and a free-flowering, strong, vigorous grower. Mid-season. Useful for cutting or mass planting. 2-yr. \$1.00 each.

Victor Lemoine. Medium-sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark, crimson guards, prominently streaked light center, flecked green. Medium tall, drooping habit. Early mid-season, 2 year, 75c each.

Oriental Poppies

PAPAVER orientale. Seedlings from hybrid plants. The greater part will be bright scarlet like the type. These poppies do well on a well drained loam or slaty soil. After the Spring bloom the plant dies down, making a green growth again later in the season.

There are many fine hybrid forms of which we offer the following at 50 cents each.

Cerise Beauty. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center, and glittering black blotches at base of petals.

Gerald Perry. One of the most attractive of the oriental Poppies yet seen. Large flowers of a uniform shade of apricot pink, conspicuously blotched crimson.

Mahony. The darkest carmine-purple.

Mrs. Perry. A fine salmon-rose. One of the best of the large poppies.

Orange Beauty. Flowers very large and of a beautiful orange shaded scarlet, with a large purple blotch at the base of the petals.

Perry's White. A valuable addition to the list of perennials. The flowers are pure satiny white, with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

Princess Victoria Louise. Large, soft salmon rose form of the Oriental Poppy.

Royal Scarlet. It is a fine hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange or golden yellow flowers. Very hardy and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May to November.

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. This genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors, and great abundance of flowers make them useful in many places. They like a sandy soil, with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer, but in winter good drainage is essential.



Papaver
nudicaule

Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus. Every flower-garden should have at least a few of these lovely flowers.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July. Stems erect, about a foot high. A very attractive flower and nice for cutting

P. barbatus, var. torreyi. About 2 feet high; showy flowers; red or scarlet. One of the most attractive.

P. grandiflorus. One of the showiest, with thick, leathery leaves at base of stem and long, one-sided spikes of large, showy, lilac or purple flowers.

P. laevigatus (P. digitalis). Common on moist grounds in the west. Though not abundant, flowers nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June.

P. pubescens. A native form, fine for naturalizing in dry and rocky places. Bright, rosy purple.

PHLOX paniculata. HYBRID PHLOXES. Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rock-work. The taller sorts, *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata* give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple garden perennials.

Abbema Louise. Rather dwarf with beautiful heads of large white flowers. One of the best dwarf whites.

B. Comte. Brilliant French purple. Late.

Bridesmaid. White with large, crimson-carmine eye.

Cyclone. Carmine rose; light center.

Gen. Von Heutze. Intensely brilliant salmon red with white eye.

Hodur. Flesh-pink with large white eye.

Independence. Large; pure white. Very fine for contrast with the colored varieties.

Jeane d'Arc. Medium tall, white; late.

Jordan. A large-petaled, soft dark rose with darker eye.

Josephine Gerbeaux. Cherry-red center white margin.

La Vague. Medium, pure mauve; with aniline-red eye.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. Delicate lilac-rose; flowers large and borne in large panicles.

Pantheon. Large, dark pink flowers; very fine.

Rijnstroom (Rhine Stream). A grand new Phlox, resembling Pantheon, but with larger flower-heads. A soft, clear pink; medium height and strong grower. 25 cts. each.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Very bright crimson; large trusses and vigorous, healthy growth.

The Pearl. One of the best white Phloxes. Medium tall and an excellent variety.

Von Lassburg. Handsome pure white with very large individual flowers.

W. C. Egan. Delicate, soft shade of lilac.

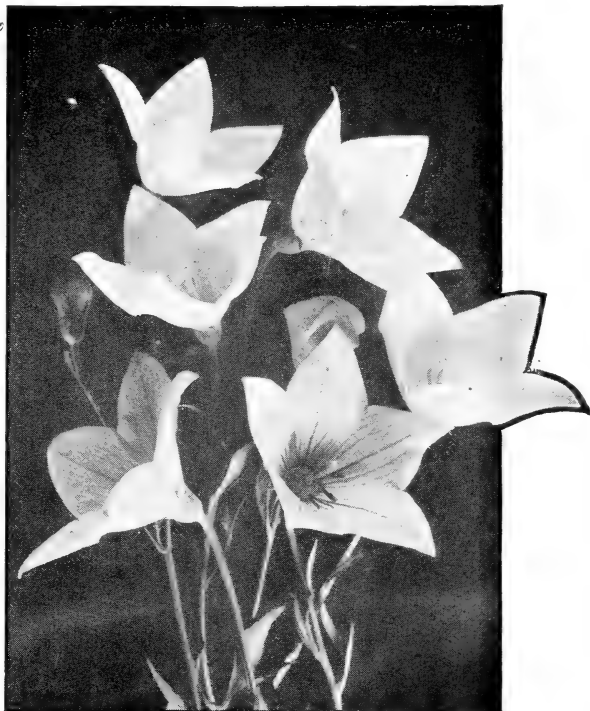
P. suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. A fine, free-blooming phlox, coming into flower much earlier than other kinds and continuing through the season.

P. amoena. A low species, native to dry hills and barrens. Flowers pink, purple and occasionally white. This form is pink.

P. subulata. MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers pure white to rosy red. May and June.

P.—, var. alba. White flowers.

P.—, var. Alice Wilson. The flowers of this are violet blue.



Platycodon grandiflorum

Physalis francheti. CHINESE LANTERN PLANT. Hardy without protection here. Large, showy pods; fine as dried winter bouquet.

Phyteuma scheuchzeri. Fine rockery plant of the Campanula family. Twelve to eighteen inches; fuzzy blue flower heads in great profusion. June.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica. FALSE DRAGON-HEAD. Flowers about an inch long, varying in color from purplish red to pink and white.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELLFLOWER. Six to 15 inches high. Large, solitary, white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Summer.

P.—, var. album. White form of the preceding. 30 cts. each.

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. MANDRAKE; MAY APPLE. A good plant for shade. The flower is pure white or nearly so, of good size but often hidden by the foliage. It has large, round, lobed, peltate leaves. Berry edible. 12 to 18 inches.

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. May and June.

P. caeruleum album. White form of Jacob's ladder.

P. reptans. GREEK VALERIAN. Loose paniced corymbs of blue or sometimes white flowers. Plants 6 inches high, blooming in spring.

POLYGONATUM multiflorum. SOLOMON-SEAL; LADY'S SEAL. One to 3 feet high, with small white flowers. A nice plant for the wild garden. Last of May. There is no finer small flowered hardy plant than the Pyrethrum. Charming colorations ranging from white through rose and pink to red and always on good stem for cut-

ting. It has ornamental foliage, compact habit, and is of the easiest culture, any cool, deep soil being suitable. June. Two feet.

PRIMULA japonica. Our own strain with many light colors. It needs moist soil and some shade for the best results.

P. veris. COWSLIP; PANSY-WORT. Plant in rich, well-drained soil, in the border or in the rockery. Flowers vary from a clear yellow to pleasing shades of yellow and maroon.

P. veris. Clear Yellow.

P. polyantha. An old garden favorite. Several shades of yellow and red.

P. polyantha. CARTER'S GOLD LACED. An improved English strain.

Pyrethrum hybridum. PAINTED DAISY. There is no finer small flowered hardy plant than the Pyrethrum. Charming colorations ranging through rose and pink to red and always on good stems for cutting. It has ornamental foliage, compact habit, and is of the easiest culture, any cool, deep soil being suitable. June. Two feet.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. var. **Golden Glow.** One of the finest plants, 6 to 8 feet tall; large, full, double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion.

SALVIA azurea var. **grandiflora** SAGE. Delicate, blue flowers in August. A permanent plant of easy culture, adding a much-needed touch of blue to the garden when yellow seems to be predominant.

S. pratensis. A popular, hardy perennial Salvia. Blue flowers with an occasional white one. One to two feet.

SANGUINARIA canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves, which remain until Autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner.

SAPONARIA officinalis. COMMON SOAPWORT; BOUNCING-BET. Will grow in poorest soil.



Pyrethrum hybridum

S. ocymoides. Trailing vine, which is completely covered with rosy pink flowers from May to July.

SEDUM. STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy, and natives of temperate or frigid zones. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue.

S. acre. WALL PEPPER; MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty species for rockwork; well known and considerably used.

S. reflexum. Flowering stems, 8 to 10 inches high; flowers yellow, three-fourths of an inch wide.

S. spectabile, var. purpureum. This form is much better than the type, having larger and darker purple flowers and larger cymes.

S.—, var. Brilliant. This form has still deeper rose flowers, and is an improvement on the Purpureum.

S. stoloniferum. A species from Asia Minor, with pink or white flowers.

S. telephium. The common LIVE-FOR-EVER of the meadows. Good for rocky, barren situations.

SEMPERVIRUM pyrenaicum. HEN AND CHICKENS. Very interesting alpine plants much used for carpet-bedding, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower stocks. Suitable for rocky or for dry, sunny situations.

SILENE schafta. AUTUMN CATCH FLY. Rosy flowers from June to October.

S. orientalis. Two feet high with rose colored flowers. Easily grown.

SMILACINA racemosa. Height 1 to 3 feet. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Natural to moist copses of the northern states.

STACHYS betonica grandiflora. The best woundwort for flowers. Leaves dark green; flowers violet rose.

S. lanata. WOOLLY WOUNDWORT. The blooms are striped, in whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant blooming in June and July.

STATICE latifolia.

SEA LAVENDER

A handsome plant 2 feet high, from a deep root. Scape very much branched, panicles large and spreading, flower blue, mid summer. Useful in cutting as Gypsophila. A hardy and permanent plant, that should be given deep soil, sunny position and left undisturbed. Its color gives a desirable touch to the hardy border and is very attractive.



Stachys lanata

The flower sprays may be cut and dried for use in winter bouquets retaining much of their color and charm.

STOKESIA cyanea. STOKES'S ASTER. A rare hardy plant of the aster family; 12 to 18 inches high, and very thrifty. Rich green leaves, the flowers of a wonderful shade of azure blue, the petals finely divided, good for cutting. August.

TANACETUM vulgare, var. crispum, is the cut-leaved form of the common Tansy. It is interesting both for the foliage and for its flowers.

*Trillium grandiflorum*

THALICTRUM adiantifolium. Leaves are much like those of the maidenhair fern, the flowers white. A form much admired.

T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to 2 feet high; flowers purplish and greenish in ample panicles, dioecious, coming in April and May. Nice for planting in shade.

T. dipterocarpum. A gem among hardy garden plants. Dainty, graceful sprays on 4 ft. stems. Flowers are violet mauve with a touch of yellow in the stamens and anthers.

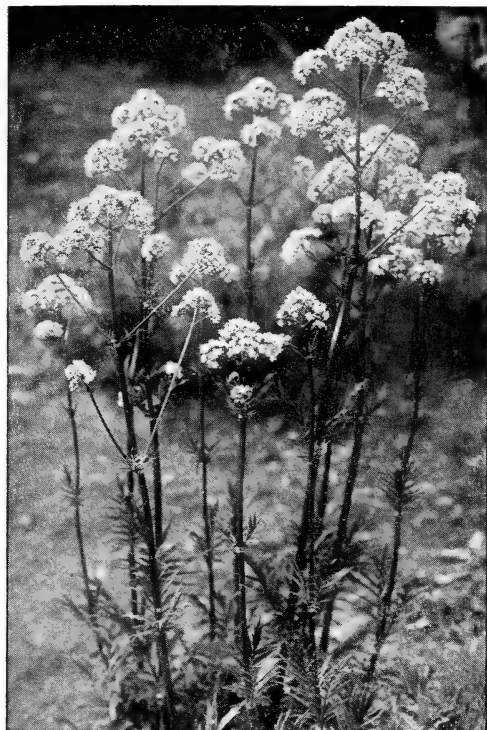
T. minus. A somewhat variable species 1 to 2 feet high; blooms in summer.

T. polygamum. TALL MEADOW RUE. Stately plant, when grown in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good.

THYMUS serpyllum. Charming fragrant leaved variety for the rockery.

TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITERWORT; FOAM FLOWER. Handsome in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or, if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems above the foliage. May.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time forms fine, large clumps, 10 to 13 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers.



Valeriana officinalis

TRILLIUM. WOODLILY; WAKE ROBIN. Early flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome, dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant them. Clumps of Trilliums interspersed among the shrubbery make a most interesting feature of the garden. They bloom profusely in spring.

T. erectum. The common purple flowered kind; one of the first in bloom. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

T. grandiflorum. Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early

spring and liking shade. Very hardy and increases rapidly. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

T. undulatum (*T. erythrocarpum*).

PAINTED TRILLIUM. This native of cold, damp woods is more difficult to grow than some. It needs leaf mold and deeper setting, but will amply repay the extra care when established.

TROLLIUS caucasicus. A rich orange colored form of the Globe Flower.

T. europæus. COMMON GLOBE FLOWER. Stems 6 to 20 inches high, bearing pale yellow flowers an inch or more wide. A very interesting plant with handsome flowers. June to August.

TUNICA saxifraga. Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. Nice for the low border or for rockwork; blooms profusely.

ULMARIA filipendula (*Spiræa filipendula*). MEADOW SWEET; DROPWORT. Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted, herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe.

U. filipendula double. Graceful fern-like foliage and numerous corymbs of double white flowers. June and July. 1 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

UVULARIA grandiflora. MERRYBELLS. Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring.

VALERIANA coccinea. Showy heads of reddish flowers, June to October. Two feet.

V. officinalis. HARDY GARDEN HELIOTROPE. An old-time favorite. Showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July. Tall-growing with a delightful heliotrope odor.

VERONICA longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers.

V.—, var. subsessilis. By far the finest of the hardy Veronicas. The flowers are large, and of an intense blue. A very decorative plant; quite permanent.

V. spicata. Handsome bright blue flowers in a dense spike; blooms profusely. Europe.

V. teucrium. HUNGARIAN SPEEDWELL. Fine blue spikes on clustered stems about 18 to 24 inches; makes a compact mass.

VIOLA. VIOLET.

V. canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of Wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white-and-purple flowers.

V. cornuta. HORNED PANSY; TUFTED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common pansy. Partial to moist soils; comes readily from seed.

V.—, var. alba. Like the preceding except flowers are pure white. One of the daintiest.

V.—, var. rosea. A small flowered sort, distinctly shaded pink, like the "Johnny Jump-up."

V. palmata, var. cucullata. HOODED VIOLET. Blue Flowers.

V. pubescens. DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET. Six to 12 inches high, with broadly heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Leaves about an inch wide. Pyramids of white, bell-shaped flowers in July. 4 to 8 feet high.



HARDY GARDEN PLANS

In the course of our work with plants we note many beautiful combinations, often unusual ones. Moreover, Hardy Perennials are our business and we believe we know them.

Each season we receive many calls for assistance in planning Perennial Borders. Sometimes we have been asked to plant them too, if they were near by, and whenever possible we have done so. But usually these calls come at the busiest season of all and we cannot give them full attention. So last Fall we made up two Border plans which we could offer those who had either waited until shipping time or else were glad of a chance to get a correctly laid-out plan and a collection of plants at a fixed price. They were gratifyingly popular and we offer them again this season.

We furnish with each collection a Blue Print showing the exact placing of the plants to scale. We suggest they be planted against a building, a fence or hedge, or against shrubbery.

We hope soon to be able to add to these several others, covering other forms of Hardy Gardens, if the demand warrants it.

To those who wish individual plans to fit special requirements we can make the following offer. If you will send us the necessary information or make it possible for us to see the grounds, during the less busy Winter or Summer seasons, we will make drawings covering Perennial Gardens or Borders, Evergreen foundation plantings and the like, to the very best of our ability. This service can be particularly valuable, because our long experience in this cold climate, enables us to make up lists of plants Hardy enough for any situation. For such a plan with a full planting list, so that the stock may be purchased anywhere, and planted by any skilled person, we make a charge of ten per cent. of the total value of the planting, which is refunded if the order is placed with us.

Whenever possible, we are glad to arrange to do the planting ourselves, or to recommend men to do it, but as we cannot always do this we reserve the right to refuse this class of work. Prices will be given on application.

List of Plants for Hardy Garden Borders

EACH 20 FT. BY 6 FT.

BORDER No. 1, \$20.00

Achillea The Pearl
Asclepias tuberosa
L. candidum
Phlox divaricata
Veronica longifolia
Anemone pulsatilla
Hemerocallis minor

Salvia azurea grandiflora
Oenothera macrocarpa
Penstemon grandiflorus
Statice latifolia
Helenium varieties
Echinops ritro
Hibiscus moscheutos

Helianthemum mutabile
Viola White Perfection
Arabis alpina
Papaver nudicaule
Regal Lupin
Regal Lily
Regal Delphinium

BORDER No. 2, \$30.00

Hollyhock, Double mixed
Boltonia mixed
Aquilegia, Long Spurred
Double Gypsophila
Delphinium belladonna
Astilbe arendsi
L. candidum
Pyrethrum hybridum
Primula mixed
Phlox subulata rosea

Viola, Bedding varieties
Dianthus plumarius
Dictamnus fraxinella
Campanula persicifolia
Salvia azure grandiflora
Veronica long. subsessilis
Stokesia cyanea
Phlox, White
Gaillardia
Oenothera youngii

Statice latifolia
Anemone pulsatilla
Silene shafta
Yucca filamentosa
Aquilegia sibirica hybs.
Regal Delphinium
Regal Lily
Regal Lupin
Iris germanica, mixed
Phlox pilosa

Plants Not Absolutely Hardy at Charlotte

Experience over many years convinces us, that while a few plants absolutely will not survive our winters here, there are many others with which it is more a matter of the proper location and soil to get perfect results. There are also many plants of merit that we have not fully tested, but are so fine they should be offered for sale. And there are plants which are known to succeed in a slightly milder climate that we can grow with special care. All these are offered below, and we shall add to or subtract from the list, from time to time. All are from three inch pots, strong young plants that will blossom the first season. Price 25 cts. each, \$2.50 doz.

ANEMONE JAPONICA. These winter well in protected gardens near us, but in the Nursery our soil is rather heavy and they are inclined to rot. Good drainage seems essential. Sept.-Oct. 3 inch.

A.—alba. Single pure white; the common fall anemone.

A.—Prince Henry. Double; red; fine.

A.—Queen Charlotte. Double pink. Glistening foliage; tall and late.

A.—rosea superba. Single; rose-pink.

A.—rubra. Single; red.

A.—Whirlwind. Double; glistening white.

A. vitifolia hupehensis. A closely allied species of which we think highly. Will probably prove fully hardy. Earlier and more dwarf than japonica; rose-pink flowers in great profusion.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. With the present interest in this flower, we felt we should try it, inasmuch as it was known to be hardy in many varieties in northern Massachusetts. An extremely well drained position for Winter would seem to suit it best as it surely does not like wet feet.

In selecting varieties from the available lists of Hardies, we were influenced more by date of bloom, than by type so that Pompons, Anemones, and others are mixed in. The chrysanthemum has the odd habit of coming into bloom on almost the same date each year, and these are selected to flower not later than November 1. A little protection against the first early frosts will often give them a chance to bloom. It takes a hard freeze to hurt the buds.

Alice Howell. Oct. 15. Rich orange yellow; classed as a single. The opening buds are quite red. Tall, very hardy.

Cranfordia. Oct. 15. A large yellow single, very attractive flower and color, tall.

Cranford's White. Oct. 5. A large white which is often shaded pink if grown in the open. Medium height.

Harvest Moon. Oct. 20. A clear golden yellow pompon, of the small or button type. Very prolific both in stems and the buds on them.

Lillian Doty. Oct. 20. Beautifully formed shell pink flowers produced very freely. A true pompon.

Niza. Oct. 10. An early, medium dwarf, pink pompon. Very pretty.

Normandie. Sept. 15. Delicate pink, decorative, early, fine form, rather dwarf.

Ruth Cumming. Oct. 15. This is the very finest reddish bronze we know. Classed as a decorative, tall, strong and hardy.

White Lilian Doty. Oct. 25. Very much like its parent, Lillian Doty, but clear pure white in color.

Wells Excelsior. Oct. 25. A tall growing bronze, fully matured by Nov. 1. A fine color; one of the best.

DIANTHUS ALLWOODI. The highly advertised "Allwood Pinks." They merit all the praise they get. Strong, heavy growth, and fine fragrance and color, several blossoms to a stem, each as large as small Carnations, very fine for cutting. Plants of these are known to have wintered in Northern Vermont.

Harold. Double white, very free in flower. Stems 18 inches tall, with several perfect, symmetrical flowers, of good substance and sound calyx, on each.

Jean. To us the best of all. White with a center of deep violet, charmingly fragrant, and always in bloom. Strong growth, and a well shaped fairly double bloom.

Mary. Pale rose pink, with a light maroon center. A stronger color than the others but fully as charming. Compact in growth, not so tall as the rest. Old clove-pink fragrance.

Robert. Delicate old rose, with a light maroon center.

Biennial Plants

We grow each year large quantities of these plants, which we believe are best set in the Fall. There is, however, a good demand for them each Spring which we are not always able to meet. This season we have prepared for this, and our stocks are complete in all lines, enabling us to separate them from the rest of our list and give them a section by themselves.

We use great care in obtaining the seed from which these plants are grown. The greater part of them should be absolutely true to color.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. Fine for edging beds. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Giant Red, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Giant White. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Giant Pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Giant Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CAMPANULA medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. Best for large solid color effects.

Single Blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Single White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Single Pink. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Single Mauve. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Double Blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Double White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

calycanthema. (CUP AND SAUCER). **Blue.** 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

calycanthema White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Campanula medium Mixed. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

DIGITALIS gloxinaeflora. FOXGLOVES. Charmingly beautiful, yet stately and impressive.

White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Purple. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Rose. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Digitalis gloxinaeflora. THE SHIRLEY. This novelty is from the garden at Shirley, England, in which originated the Shirley Poppy. It is a strong growing strain of great beauty, flowers enormous in size, frilled, and ranging in color from white to deep rose and blotched dark maroon, crimson and chocolate. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS. One of our oldest and best known hardy garden flowers. Dignified yet "Homely." Plant some by the kitchen door.

Single Mixed. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Double White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Double Yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz. \$12.00 per 100.

Double Crimson. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz. \$12.00 per 100.

Double Rose. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Dr. Faust. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Newport Pink. Very popular. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

"Alleghany." Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes 6 to 7 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Exquisite. The flowers of this new Hollyhock are very large, extremely double, and possess the charming new feature that every petal, both of the circumference and the center, is exquisitely curled and fringed. Each white margined petal is adorned with a large blotch, and the range of color at present includes rose, carmine rose, violet and dark purple. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. \$18.00 per 100.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT. Try naturalizing these in moist spots.

M. alpestris, Victoria. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

M. scorpioides, var. semperflorens. (M. palustris.) TRUE FORGET-ME-NOT. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

SWEET WILLIAM. Bed these for bold color. Fine as cut flowers.

White. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

- Scarlet.** 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Dark Crimson. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Pink Beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Pheasant's Eye. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.
Rich Crimson. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.
Superb Single Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Mixed Double. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VIOLAS. The Viola is not used as it should be in America. Try a round bed of *Admiration*, edged with a double row of *White Perfection*; *Lutea Splendens* edged *Sensation*; *Admirabilis* edged *Mauve Queen*. The English bedding strains could also be used in solid color beds. The last named are smaller flowered, but very free. The *Violas* are really perennial, and may be treated as such. For bedding purposes, however, treat as biennials.

English Bedding Violas. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

White. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Viola Admirabilis. Dark purple and yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Admiration. Very fine. Glistening dark blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Bowles Black. Tiny black circular flowers hardly larger than a violet, of a black color, relieved by a gold point in center. A gem for the rockery. 20 cts. each \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Blue Perfection. Very large, light blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola White Perfection. A beautiful white with yellow eye. Large. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Lutea Splendens. Fine clear yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Mauve Queen. Mauve. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Papilio. An old favorite. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PANSIES. These are true biennials. Proper attention to keeping off seed pods, plenty of water during dry weather, and a location where they are shaded through the heat of the day will keep them longer in bloom.



Double Hollyhocks (Page 33)

Steele's Mastodon Strain. Too well advertised to need description. A fine American strain. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 doz.

Harkness Imperial Strain. We never saw larger blooms than on this strain last season, and under ordinary culture. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

TENDER PLANTS

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried, the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

Cannas

City of Portland—This is one of the most beautiful pink Cannas. A fine bedding variety; well-filled trusses of large flowers. Green foliage; three feet. 25 cts. each.

Eureka—Green-leaved—A free bloomer and its great trusses of perfectly formed creamy white flowers stand nicely above the dense green foliage on stiff, upright stems. 15 cts. each.

King Humbert. King of the Bronze-leaved Cannas. A brilliant orange-scarlet variety of large size; leaves broad and massive. Height 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

President—A gorgeous variety producing immense trusses of bright red flowers in great profusion. 30 cts. each.

Richard Wallace—Color canary - yellow. Large flowers. Four and one-half feet. 15 cts. each.

Gladioli

This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because, by making a succession of plantings, the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They like a deep rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes decay. August.

Alice Tiplady. One of the most popular of the Primulinus varieties. Color, a beautiful saffron-orange. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

America.—Delicate lavender-pink flowers of large size, borne on strong stems, and well placed; splendid habit; still very popular as a cut flower variety. 8 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.

Baron Hulot (Blue King). A really fine blue Gladiolus. In color it is a rich, royal violet-blue, very effective when cut and used in conjunction with Schwaben or other yellow variety. 10 cts. each. \$1 per doz.

Glory. Ruffled-Kunderd. Each flower petal is exquisitely ruffled and fluted. Stalks very robust and produce from eight to twelve massive beautiful flowers, which expand wide open and are delicate cream-pink with a neat crimson stripe. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Lem. Kunderd—The flowers are very large and well expanded, of a lovely flushed salmon-pink with brilliant carmine, or deep blood-red blotches in the throat, presenting a vivid contrast of orchid-like attractiveness. It is of the Lemoinei type in form and color effect, with a gandavensis stem, so that it takes up water freely and opens up perfectly nearly every flower after being cut and placed in water. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Prince of Wales. This is in our estimation one of the best novelties of recent introduction. The flowers are large and well placed and the color is a most charming coral-pink. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Princes. Brilliant scarlet-crimson, carrying mostly three white blotches on lower petals. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Schwaben. Clear, canary-yellow, shading to soft sulphur. 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Sulphur King. Gand. Childs. This is by all odds the most valuable yellow variety ever introduced. It produces a very long spike of the clearest sulphur-yellow flowers yet seen in any Gladiolus. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Fine Mixed, All Shades. Some of the showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Primulinus Hybrids

In recent years these hybrids have come to be extremely popular and they deserve every word of praise they get; they are graceful, easy to grow, moderate in price, artistic in colors, which range from sulphur-yellow to chrome-yellow, all shades of orange with now and then a cream and pink among them, but Nasturtium colors predominate; they are the last word in Gladioli for dainty decorations. 8 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz.

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS

This charming, hardy group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing have doubtless been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our garden.

APLECTRUM hyemale. PUTTY-ROOT; ADAM AND EVE. Flower stalks 10 to 15 inches high, with about 10 flowers which are yellowish, tinged with madder-purple. By the time the flowers are fully developed, the single leaf at the base of the stem has faded and soon disappears, to come up again in October. Very odd and attractive. 50 cts. each.

CALOPOGON pulchellus. Flowers in loose racemes—magenta-crimson, rarely white. Native to open bogs and meadows. 15c. ea.

CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. One of the best native orchids; 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf mold; likes some shade. May and June. 25 cts. 3, 5, 6, or more buds at 25 cts. a bud.

C.—, var. pubescens. LARGE YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. One of the easiest to manage, and one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May and June. 25 cts. 3, 5, 6, or more buds at 25 cts. a bud.

C. acaule. COMMON LDDY'S SLIPPER. This is another handsome native, beautiful, rose-colored flower 2 inches in length. Suited to well-drained fissures of rock-work. 20 cts. each. 3, 5, 6, or more buds at 20 cts. a bud.

C. hirsutum (spectabile.) SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER. The grandest of all terrestrial orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while sepals or petals are

white. May be forced in peat or grown outside. It likes a considerable amount of moisture, but no stagnant soil will suit. Strong, single-budded plants, 25 cts. each; plants with 2 flowering buds, 50 cts. each. A few larger plants, with 3, 5, 6 or more buds at 25 cts. a bud.

EPIPACTIS pubescens. (*Goodyera pubescens*). RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN. Reticulated leaves which are very pretty, are clustered at the base from which springs a stalk 12 to 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. Flowers of this plant are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

E. repens. Grows 6 to 12 inches high. Leaves much smaller than in *pubescens*. Flowers white. 35 cts. each.

E. tessellata. Stems average about 8 inches high; leaves ovate to oblong-lanceolate, faintly veined. 35 cts. each.

HABENARIA blephariglottis. WHITE FRINGED ORCHIDS. An attractive white-flowered Orchid of our northern swamps and bogs. Flowers in short roundish or oval heads. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

LIPARIS læselii. TWAYBLADE. GROWS 2 to 6 inches high from a bulbous root. Leaves elliptic or oblong, keeled. Flowers greenish yellow, five to ten on a stem. 15c each.

ORCHIS spectabilis (*Galeorchis spectabilis*.) SHOWY ORCHIDS. GROWS 4 to 7 inches high, with two oblong leaves at the base; short, loose spikes of pink-purple flowers in May. Native to rich woods. 20 cts. each.

SPIRANTHES cernua. LADIES' TRESSES. GROWS 6 to 12 inches high. Leaves mostly radical. Flowers white; fragrant. Open, grassy, moist meadows and pastures. 20 cts. each.

The most of these orchids are quite permanent when established in the right soils. We have seen one or two Lady's Slipper planted where they lasted five years; in one case sixteen years.

Shade, leafmold, and moisture are essential to success with orchids.



HARDY FERNS

In the last 20 years Hardy Ferns have gained much in popularity in America. They seem so well fitted for shady locations, where little else would succeed, that large numbers are often used to fill space which seems suited to them alone. We believe it is usually understood that the right sort of enrichment for Ferns is decayed peat or good leafmold, also well-decomposed chip dirt. The dark soils of our deep woods are suited to these shade-loving plants. We say "shade-loving" because the majority are found only in shade in their natural homes, though a few thrive in very dry and sunny situations. As a rule, they are easy to grow. In fact, in some soils a few are inclined to spread and become weeds. We have hilly moist pastures in Vermont which are almost entirely given up to some species. This, however, is in only a few favored places and not many species are so inclined to spread. When they become well established in congenial soils, they are quite permanent and need almost no care, except to be let alone.



Various fronds

Though we have never tried barnyard manures under ferns we have read so often that manures are not congenial to them that we feel warranted in not advising their use. It may be that well composted manures, where no further decomposition is possible, can be used sparingly under Ferns, if no leaf-mold or similar soil is obtainable, but it should be used sparingly and never when the leaf-mold is at hand. Some locations which are in the shade are not good for ferns. The ground under Maple trees is often so sapped of all moisture and enrichment that hardly anything else can live there.



Aspidium cristatum

Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.

Adiantum

PEDATUM. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade and also in the sun. The chief characteristics of this fern are its airy poise and delicate frond texture. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. \$10 per 100.

Aspidium

CRISTATUM. A small, narrow-fronded plant which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation. 20c ea., \$2 doz.

CLINTONIANUM. A much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum*; attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade, and is fine for the north side of the house. 25 cts. ea., \$2.50 doz.

GOLDIEANUM. Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidiums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it. 50c. ea. \$5.00 per doz.

MARGINALE. Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large, light-green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. A valuable Fern for rocky or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

NOVEBORACENSE. Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SPINULOSUM.

Makes a fine plant for any corner where it may be made to grow. Its fronds are 1½ feet high by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very



Dicksonia punctilobula



Aspidiums are beautiful planted in masses handsome. It is worth any amount of care and trouble to make it grow. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SPINULOSUM dilatatum. This is similar to *Spinulosum* but has broader fronds. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of 2½ feet. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Asplenium

ACROSTICHOIDES (*A. thelypteroides.*)

SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains height of 3 feet and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the ferns which grow alone if in good, moist soil. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

ANGUSTIFOLIUM

SPLEENWORT. A fine tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often 3 feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 doz.

FELIX-FÆMINA. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than



Aspidium marginale

Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.

*Osmunda cinnamomea*

any other of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade and sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist. Grows vigorously. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PLATYNEURON. (*A. ebenum*). Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little fern, with narrow, ever-green fronds, which are very handsome. Found on rocky soil. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

TRICHOMANES. MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. This does well in shaded rockwork and will grow on shaded cliffs if moist. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Camptosorus



Polystichum fronds

RHIZOPHYLLUS. WALKING-LEAF.

Is found on the margins of shaded cliff rocks where the leaf mold has formed good black soil, and is always shaded.

Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant and will prove a very ef-

fective addition indeed where plants are needed for a shady place. 25 cts. each.

Cystopteris

BULBIFERA. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely two feet long, but quite narrow. They are widest at the bottom and taper to a narrow point at the top. Exceptionally useful on damp, rocky banks. A most interesting Fern. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

FRAGILIS. This is a variable Fern, growing over a wide area. It is smaller and more fragile than the Bulbifera. It makes a nice plant for rockwork. It is found in partial shade or full sun. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Dicksonia

PUNCTILOBULA (*D. pilosiuscula*). HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Onoclea

STRUTHIOPTERIS. OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely over 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded a part of the day and will stand considerable moisture. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



Polystichum plant

Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.



SENSIBILIS. SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places, we do not consider it as good as many others. 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Osmunda

FLOWERING FERN

The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall growing ferns, which, when established in right soils and locations, make fine plants. *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea* grow in more moisture, as a rule, than *O. Claytonia*; but with good treatment and intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species; after they have become established, much handsomer fronds appear.

CINNAMOMEA. CINNAMON FERN. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CLAYTONIANA. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

REGALIS. ROYAL FERN; BUCKTHORN BRAKE. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Phegopteris, Cliff Brake

HEXAGONOPTERA (*Polypodium hexagonopterum*). HEXAGON BEECH FERN. Has broader fronds; very delicate and pretty. Grows in any good, moist soil, where it will not get too dry and still have drainage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

POLYPODIODES. 5 to 8 inches high. A very delicate little Fern which will grow in rockwork or level culture in partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Polystichum

BRAUNII. SHIELD FERN. Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ACROSTICHOIDES (*Aspidium acrostichoides*). DAGGER FERN; CHRISTMAS FERN. A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps. Is fine for forming an undergrowth among shrubbery. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.

Polypodium

VULGARE. POLYPODY. A fine evergreen Fern for rockwork in shade. 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

Woodsia

ILVENSIS. RUSTY WOODSIA. Grows on dry exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern. 5 to 6 inches high. 15 cts. each. \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

OBTUSA. Fronds a little wider than *W. ilvensis*. Easily managed. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Everyman's Fern Collection

This Collection of Hardy Ferns for \$3.00, not prepaid.

3 Lady Ferns

3 *Aspidium marginale*

3 *Aspidium spinulosum*

3 *Asplenium platyneuron*

3 Bladder Ferns

3 Hay Scented Ferns

2 Royal Ferns

2 Christmas Ferns

3 Rusty Woodsias

VINES, TRAILERS AND CLIMBERS

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla. DUTCH-MAN'S PIPE. Fine climber; large, dark green leaves; small, quaint flowers, shaped like a pipe, purple and green. \$1 each.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage; handsome orange-colored fruit. For covering old walls or stone heaps. 30 cts. each. \$3.00 per doz.

C. orbiculatus. JAPAN BITTERSWEET. A vigorous grower bearing a profusion of orange-yellow fruit with crimson seeds. 50 cts. each.

CLEMATIS lanuginosa, var. jackmani. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. The showiest and handsomest of all the Clematis.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Crimson.

Either of the above two in strong, two-year-old plants, 75 cts. each.

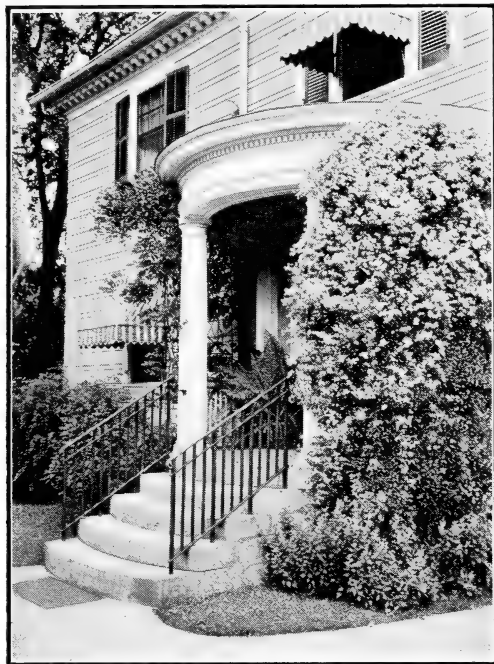
C. paniculata. One of the handsomest in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high and covered with fragrant white flowers as if with a mantle. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

C. virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER; OLD MAN'S BEARD. One of the hardiest, though not so free from blight as *C. paniculata*. Has quaint, hairy seed-pods. 40 cts. each.

EVONYMUS radicans. A splendid evergreen creeping plant, with pretty, deep green, small foliage. A rather slow-growing but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 doz.

E. radicans vegeta. EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. True. This very handsome variety has broad, shining leaves and handsome scarlet fruits. The most de-

Be sure to provide a strong enough support for your vines and climbers.



Clematis paniculata

sirable variety for covering walls and rocky places, and for the rock-garden. *E. radicans* and all of its varieties may be used as low spreading shrubs, but become climbers, attaining a height of 20 feet, if planted where they can cling to trees or high walls. Plants 75 cts. each.

HUMULUS lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run along shrubbery. Exceedingly fast grower, covering a large trellis in a short time. Heat, drought or insects do not trouble it. Leaves are large and rough. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H.—, var. aureus. GOLDEN HOP VINE. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

LONICERA flava. Very handsome with its red fruit. 2 ft. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. glauca. 25c. each, \$2.50 doz.

L. periclymenum, var. belgica. SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. A very fine, red-flowered form; almost shrubby. It is also quite hardy. 50 cts. each.

LYCIUM chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. Hardy climber; very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

MENISPERMUM canadense. MOONSEED. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PSEDERA (Ampelopsis) quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER; AMERICAN WOOD-BINE. Hardy, a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its dark beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis)—var. engelmanni. A form which clings to rocks and may be used where the Boston Ivy would not be hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis) tricuspidata. (A. vit-chii). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to wood or stonework; colors beautiful in autumn. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

TECOMA radicans (Bignonia radicans). TRUMPET CREEPER. Orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped showy flowers. A tall climber. 35 cts. each.

VINCA minor cærulea. For shady places; fine clumps. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

WISTARIA. KIDNEY BEAN. Form thick, woody stems and climb high. Their spring bloom is produced in rich cascades, and they flower at intervals all summer.

W. chinensis. Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. Flowers purple. 40 cts. each.

W. chinensis alba. 18 to 24 inches. 50 cts. each.



Dorothy Perkins Roses (see p. 41)

ROSES

Roses like a good, deep, rich, loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates, Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches just before winter. In spring this should be removed and the plants cut back as far as they are killed.

Species

ROSA carolina. The well-known wild rose.
15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIAR, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. 30 cts. each.

R. rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary, red, or sometimes white, flowers, coming in long succession. It is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 40c. ea., \$4 doz.

R.—, var. alba is a single white form. 50c.

All roses are gross, heavy feeders; use plenty of well rotted manure.

R.—, var. Blanc de Coubert. Large, double white. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 doz.

R. setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. One of the best single roses; delightful pink; hardy and very charming in mass; height about 6 feet in rich soil. Much used for naturalizing, producing very effective results. 60 cts. each.

R. wichuriana. CEMETERY or MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. A splendid Rose for growing where it will receive no care. Flowers single, white, and borne in profusion. \$1 each.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler. This vigorous grower attains a height of 10 to 20 feet in favored situations. The flowers are borne in good sized clusters, of a brilliant crimson color; in fact a single cluster is a bouquet in itself. It has been quite hardy here, seldom killing back, except a little in the most trying winters. 50 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. This new climbing rose has stood Vermont winters and seems quite hardy. We have seldom seen a more desirable climber. The flowers are a beautiful shell-pink, borne in clusters of ten to twenty each, and over an inch wide. They have a delicious fragrance and are very durable. For arches and pergolas there is no finer rose among the climbers. 60 cts. each.

Excelsa. Of the same general form and type as the familiar Crimson Rambler, but of far better color, hardiness, and habit, and free from its tendency to mildew. The flowers are of brilliant scarlet-crimson and are produced in immense clusters on plants of great vigor and beauty. Altogether the best of its type. 75 cts. each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. By all means the most brilliant Rose known in any class, because of its clear, vivid, shining large, semi-double flowers which remain unusually long and in good condition on the

plants. These flowers never turn blue, but retain their intense coloring until the petals fall. The plant may be used either as an ordinary climber or to make astonishingly effective pillars which are a flame of scarlet. No other Rose gives the same effect, and it is to be most heartily commended in any modern garden. \$1. each.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. If but one climbing rose had to be considered, it should be this one, which combines beauty, vigor and adaptability to a remarkable degree. Its perfectly formed buds, equal to the best of the Hybrid Teas, are long and pointed, deep, clear pink in color, and produced on individual long stems. As the roses open, the color changes to a lighter form of pink and retains its beauty. The open flowers approximate 4 inches in diameter. The plant is beautiful when out of bloom, by reason of its large and glossy foliage of decorative quality. 75 cts. each.

White Dorothy Perkins. A counterpart of Dorothy Perkins, except in color, showing a faint trace of pink in bud, opening to a pure white flower. 60 cts. each.

Other Choice Garden Roses

Baby Rambler, or Dwarf Crimson Rambler. It is claimed to be perfectly hardy and free from disease. Is constantly in flower from early spring until frost. A first-class bedding plant not over 18 inches high, with good-sized trusses of Crimson flowers much like Crimson Rambler. 75 cts. each.

F. J. Grootendorst. Evidently the beginning of a new and particularly admirable race of Rugosa hybrids, this variety has been aptly described as "a Rugosa rose with the flowers of a red carnation." These flowers are in clusters and are persistently produced from early spring until frost, no other rose of any other class excelling it in continuous bloom. The habit is bushy and vigorous. A remarkable and dependable sort for single specimens or hedges. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 doz.

Madame Plantier. This choice, full-double, pure white rose is hardy here,

and, though it flowers at one time only, produces its blooms in the greatest profusion. One of the best roses we know of to plant where it has to take care of itself, as in cemetery planting.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These were the old garden favorites before the vogue of the Hybrid Teas. Their popularity, however, has never waned and their use in the rose garden is indispensable. They are hardy and vigorous of growth and will stand in the colder parts of the country where the Hybrid Teas would fail. They make a magnificent display during June and July, some varieties flower again in a lesser way during the fall, producing at this time their best flowers on strong stems, well suited for cutting purposes. No well designed rose garden is complete without some of the Hybrid Perpetuals among its members. Our selection is of the better varieties.

We offer the following at \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Anna de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers; of good habit and vigor.

Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh colored, shaded in the center with rosy-pink; growth vigorous.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, very showy flowers of bright, velvety crimson. An old favorite that should be in every rose-garden.

Frau Karl Druschki. This charming new Rose is among the best of the double whites. If it has any fault yet seen, it is that it is too free in blooming. We would suggest thinning out the buds a little that larger blooms might be had, though the flowers are very large and of splendid form.

Hugh Dickson. A free, fragrant bloomer, with bright crimson-shaded scarlet flowers.

J. B. Clark. Intense deep scarlet, shaded blackish maroon, in exceedingly large and full blooms of moderate fragrance. Plant a rampant grower, blooming best in June, but sometimes repeating in the fall. Has been improperly classed with the Hybrid Teas.

Magna Charta. Hardy. Handsome pink flowers in June, on long stems. Exceedingly fragrant.



Rose Frau Karl Druschki

Margaret Dickson. Soft creamy white. Very large and fine.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; of good form; fragrant and free flowering. One of the finest June Roses.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Large flowers of deep rosy pink, the outer petals being delicately flushed with pale flesh. Plant strong and vigorous.

Paul Neyron. The flowers are very large, clear, deep rose and very double; the largest Rose in cultivation; borne on long stems; very fragrant.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow, full and fragrant, hardy everywhere. Of strong growth. Blooms the earliest of all roses. Should be pruned very little.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson maroon; shaded scarlet; a magnificent dark rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red. Stems long, light green and almost smooth. Free flowering.

All roses are gross, heavy feeders; use plenty of well rotted manure.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are used for specimens on lawn, also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring, the berries of autumn, and winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Other new uses are for filling window boxes, and growing evergreens in tubs for hall and porch plants. Trees dug with ball of earth about the roots and tightly pinned in burlap will stand transportation and transplanting with little risk of loss. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care, keeping the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sun until the stock is planted, success is reasonably sure. Planting season for fall from August 15 to October 10; for spring, from April 10 to May 15, depending on season and locality. We do not charge for balling in burlap. Boxes over 3 feet in length are charged for at cost.

ABIES concolor. A large tree in its natural habitat growing 100 feet or more in height with trunk 4 to 6 feet in diameter; foliage pale blue or glaucous. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, \$2 each. 3 to 4 feet high, \$4 each.

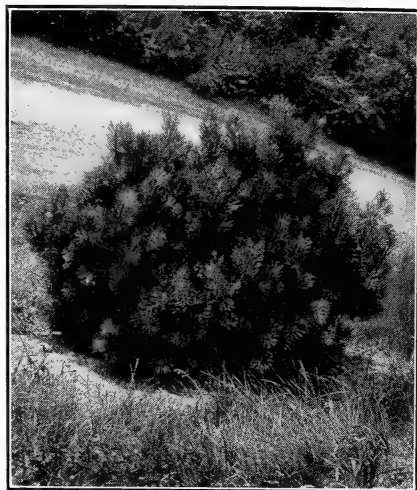
JUNIPERUS virginiana. RED CEDAR, or SAVIN. A handsome pyramidal evergreen 30 to 60 feet high with shreddy bark and heartwood red and aromatic. Plants 18 to 24 inches \$1.75 each.

PICEA alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A tall and handsome tree which attains a height of 50 to 100 feet, somewhat resembling the Balsam in aspect. Plants 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.

P. alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. From Japan. It forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery under-



Abies concolor



Pinus mugus

neath. Valuable. 2 to 3 feet. \$3 each.

P. excelsa (*Abies excelsa*). NORWAY SPRUCE. Largely used in cultivation as a shade tree and now established in several places in Connecticut. Its dark green, glossy foliage makes it a very desirable evergreen. Rather quick in growth, quite hardy, and very ornamental. 12 to 18 inches, 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

P. engelmanni. A pyramidal tree of compact growth and having attractive bluish foliage. Very desirable variety. Plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$1 each, 2 to 3 ft. \$3 ea.

Firm soil thoroughly about the roots of evergreens that they may withstand winds.

- P. pungens.** COLORADO SPRUCE. Not blue. One of the hardiest of the western spruces. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each.
- P.—, var. glauca.** This blue form of the Colorado Spruce is a seedling, and seedling trees are often more symmetrical than grafted trees like the Koster's. A very handsome and hardy tree. Plants, 12 to 18 inches high, \$4 each.
- P.—, var. kosteriana.** KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. 18 inches. \$6.00 each.
- PINUS flexilis.** LIMBER PINE. Tree grows in time to 50 to 80 feet high. Native from Alberta to California and New Mexico. It is a hardy Pine of slow growth, and is especially adapted for ornamental planting on rocky slopes. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.
- P. laricio, var. austriaca.** AUSTRIAN PINE. A tall tree with broadly ovate head, dark green, rigid foliage and dark gray bark. It forms a symmetrical pyramid when mature. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, \$1.50 each, 3 to 5 feet, \$3 each.
- P. montana, var. mughus.** MUGHO PINE. A dwarf tree of the highest value where a low, dense, spreading growth is desired; very dark foliage; extremely hardy. 15- to 18-inch spread, \$2.50 each.
- P. resinosa.** RED PINE; NORWAY PINE. Tree attains a height of 70 to 150 feet, with long, horizontal branches. A fine ornamental tree. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.
- P. sylvestris.** SCOTCH PINE. A handsome tree and one of the best for exposed situations. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each.
- TAXUS cuspidata.** A pretty Japanese evergreen which has stood our Vermont winters. Plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50 each.
- THUJA occidentalis.** AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE. This well-known evergreen is entirely hardy in all situations and adapted to all soils. Of rapid growth, attaining a height of 25 to 30 feet, growing in an erect conical form, making a beautiful hedge or specimen plant. 12 to 18 inches, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.
- T. Tom Thumb.** Small, compact, with feathery foliage. Makes a beautiful ornament for a small yard or cemetery lot; fine for low hedges. Plants, 8 to 12 inches \$1 each, \$10.00 per doz.
- T. warreana.** An Arbor Vitae of sturdy pyramidal growth. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each.



Firm soil thoroughly about the roots of evergreens that they may withstand winds.

SHRUBS AND TREES

In handling shrubs and trees it is very important that the roots do not become dry. When they are unpacked, if they are not set out permanently at once, they should be heeled in moist soil or placed where they cannot dry out. We make a practice of dipping the roots of those we send out in a clay mud which keeps the roots from the air. We believe this is very beneficial in preserving their vitality. Where shrubs and trees are over three feet, we charge the cost of box or bale. When we can bale them, the parcel is lighter and express not so much. Bales of over 3 feet cost from 15 to 75 cents, according to size. A few shrubs and trees do not carry well unless boxed. We furnish certificates of inspection of stock to those who desire them. We are inclined to believe that shrubs and trees of the deciduous class may be transplanted with success much earlier in autumn than is generally supposed. We do not advise transplanting before the growth has ceased, but as soon as all growth is done, and before the leaves fall, transplanting can be done, and we do not consider it necessary to remove all the leaves. In fact, we believe that a part of the foliage left on shrubs and trees is beneficial, and will aid them in making a root growth, which would not occur after they are removed. We have had quite as good reports from this class of plants shipped with foliage all on as when sent late, after all leaves have been removed by frost.

ACER ginnala. Small tree, or large shrub, with handsome foliage, turning scarlet in autumn. Much like the Japanese Maples in general effect. It makes a good, tall shrub to give a touch of color in any border or bed of shrubbery. No better shrub could be found for shutting out unsightly objects. May be trimmed back, if desired. Plants, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each. 4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.



Acer platanoides

A. pennsylvanicum. MOOSEWOOD; STRIPED MAPLE. This is a small and slender tree, with light green striped bark. Winter effect very handsome. Plants, 6 to 8 feet, 60 cents each, \$6.00 per doz.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50 feet; rapid in growth; needs good drainage. One of the finest of the maples. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 each.

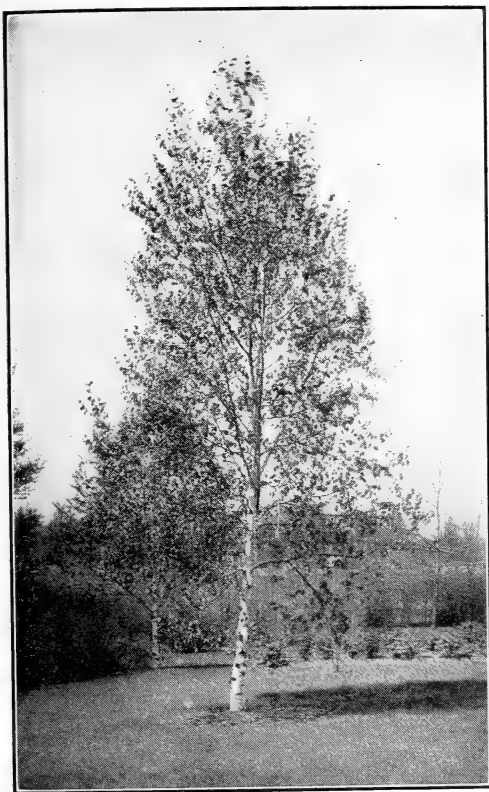
A.—, var. schwedleri. A form with purplish foliage. Plants, 6 to 8 ft., \$3 each.

A. saccharinum. WHITE or SILVER MAPLE. This fine, ornamental tree is found growing along river banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 4 to 5 feet, 65 cts. each.

A.—, var. wieri. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. A beautiful variety with deeply divided leaves and gracefully drooping branches. Ornamental. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.75 each.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. For decorative purposes or shade. The tree from which maple sugar is made and famous also for its brilliant autumn colors, symmetry of form and general beauty as a lawn and street tree. 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. Shrub or small tree, rarely 30 feet. Its leaves turn yellow and scarlet in fall, giving it an attractive appearance. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

*Betula populifolia*

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum. Shrub 5 to 10 feet high, branches long and slender with few compressed prickles. Graceful shrub with arching branches and bright shining foliage. Nice for rocky banks and slopes. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. HORSE CHESTNUT. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each.

Æ. rubicunda. RED HORSE-CHESTNUT. 4 to 6 feet high, \$1 each.

AILANTHUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. 8 to 10 feet, 70 cts. each.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. SHAD BUSH. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

AMYGDALUS. FLOWERING ALMOND.
Double Rose. A delightful little tree for the lawn. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Double White. 75 cts. each.

BERBERIS thunbergi. This makes a fine plant for low hedges or for the shrub border. The red berries which come so abundantly on mature plants and the handsome scarlet foliage it usually has in the fall make it one of the most attractive shrubs. It is a plant easily established and, if set in fall or spring at the right time, seldom fails. Plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH.

This tree is a very beautiful one on account of its white bark as well as its dark green foliage. Plants, 7 to 9 feet high, \$1.50 each.

B. var. pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Makes an effective lawn tree. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

B. papyrifera. CANOE or PAPER BIRCH. A very ornamental, tall-growing tree of erect, yet graceful habit. The silvery white bark is particularly valuable for winter effects. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

B. populifolia. WHITE, GRAY or OLD-FIELD BIRCH. Common on poor, sandy, or rocky soil. Plants, 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

CEANOTHUS americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. Grows about 3 feet high, bearing terminal and axillary panicles of pretty white flowers. While it will grow in considerably moist ground, it is found usually growing in rather dry places. Plants 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. Native to swamps and along streams. Plants about 2 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER BUSH; WHITE ALDER. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia and southward, bearing an abundance of handsome, fragrant flowers in summer. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CORNUS. Shrubby Dogwoods

The relationship of these dogwoods to the white flowering dogwood is not apparent at first glance. Not only are they shrubs instead of trees, but they do not have the four white petal-like bracts which surround the cluster of true flowers on the flowering dogwood. The flowers are creamy white in flat clusters followed by white, blue or black berries. They prefer partial shade and good soil. They are much used by landscape architects in naturalistic planting.

CORNUS alba, var. **sibirica**. The bright, coral red branches make this a pretty shrub in winter when the foliage is gone. Plants, about 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

C. circinata. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD. This is the largest-leaved Dogwood we have. It grows in dry woods and will thrive in drier places than most shrubs. Plants, 4 to 5 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

C. paniculata. Shrub 6 to 15 feet, with gray branches and white flowers. The white fruit and red peduncles are very pretty in the fall and the foliage often turns a pretty color in the autumn. It looks best when planted in a mass. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. sanguinea. Shrub sometimes 12 feet high with purple or dark red branches. Native of Europe. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

C. stolonifera. RED OSIER. With red bark 3 to 4 feet, branching. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

DAPHNE mezereum. SPURGE FLAX. A slender deciduous shrub. Flowers distributed over the branches in threes, of a pretty pink color. One of the earliest flowering shrubs we have. Europe. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

DEUTZIA crenata rosea fl. pl. Upright growth with double white flowers except for one or two of the outside petals of a rosy purple. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

D. gracilis. Shrub which attains a height of three feet and bears an abundance of pure white flowers in June. Plants, 1½ feet, 45c. each, \$4.50 per doz.

D. lemoinei. 1½ to 2 feet, with white flowers. This is as hardy here as any of the Deutzias and a handsome, shapely shrub. 55 cts. each.

DIERVILLA amabilis. Pale pink flowers. Plants, 3 to 4 feet high, 55 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.

D. florida (*Weigela rosea*). A handsome Chinese shrub, with pink-and-white variegated flowers in June. 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

D., Eva Rathke. Crimson. 18 to 24 inches, 45 cts. each.

EVONYMUS atropurpurea. BURNING BUSH; WAHOO. Tree-like shrub, 6 to 12 feet. Ornamental in autumn because of its abundant crimson fruit drooping on long peduncles. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. Shrubs 5 to 8 feet high; branches often drooping and not rarely rooting when they are on the ground; flowers golden yellow, appearing before the leaves. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Berberis thunbergi

F.—, var. **fortunei**. This makes a more vigorous growth and has more upright or arching branches than the preceding variety. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM; GREEN WEED. Flowers yellow, in spicate racemes. Plants 2 feet high with round, erect branches, and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. Europe and northwest Asia. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR FERN TREE. A tall-growing, hardy tree, with horizontal branches. Has curious, maidenhair-like leaves. Plants, 5 to 6 feet. \$1.25 each.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. WITCH HAZEL. A fine tall shrub which blooms just before winter. Flowers yellowish. Good plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 60 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA arborescens, var. **sterilis**. HILLS-OF-SNOW. This is a very pretty shrub when in bloom, and the flowers remain fresh a long time. It grows rather slowly, but blooms freely when only 2 feet high. It makes a showy hedge. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 60 cts. each, \$6 doz.

H. paniculata, var. **grandiflora**. It is a fine decorative plant, either grown as a shrub or trained into tree form, when it sometimes reaches a height of 8 to 10 feet. 18 to 24 inches high, 55 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.

ILEX verticillata. WINTERBERRY; BLACK ALDER. A pretty shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, bearing brilliant red fruits, which last after the leaves are off, and often nearly all winter. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL; CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs, growing 4 to 8 feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy, deep rose or nearly white flowers. Plants 12 to 18 inches in clumps, \$1.50 each, 1 foot, \$1.00.

LIGUSTRUM. The Privets

The privets all have white flowers in early summer and dark blue berries in winter. They are used mainly for their rapidity of growth, semi-evergreen foliage and ability to grow in the shade.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. One of the best hedge plants because of its extreme hardiness. Dark green, lustrous foliage, nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

L. ibota. IBOTA PRIVET. A spreading shrub. This and its variety are the handsomest privets in bloom. Hardy in Vermont. Nice for hedges. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 doz., \$25.00 per 100.

L. ibota regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. Low and spreading. Its flowers and berries are very pretty, but its small size and form, ability to grow in the shade and rich green foliage, are the characters that do most to make it so useful in landscape work. 50 cts. each.

LONICERA morrowi. Shrub with wide-spreading branches and flowers pure white at first, blooming in May and June. Very decorative, with its bright red fruit from August until late in fall. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



Kalmia latifolia

- L. oblongifolia.** SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Two to 3 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green oblong leaves and reddish purple berries. A splendid variety in any planting. 35 cts. each.
- L. tatarica alba.** TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. A vigorous grower with dark green foliage and white flowers in May and June. Plants 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 50 cts. each. \$5.00 per doz.
- L. tatarica rosea.** Plants 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.
- MYRICA gale.** SWEET GALE. 15 cts. each.
- PHILADELPHUS aureus.** GOLDEN SYRINGA. The color of this shrub is very attractive during the early summer. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 60 cts. each.
- P. coronarius.** MOCK ORANGE; SYRINGA. Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, stocky, 40 cts. each. \$4 per doz.
- P. lemoinei.** Very fragrant, white flowers in short racemes, literally covering the branches. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 doz.
- P. pubescens** (*P. grandiflorus*). The flower of this is a little larger than those of *P. coronarius*. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
- PHYSOCARPUS aureus.** GOLDEN SPIREA. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cts. each.
- P. opulifolius.** NINE-BARK. A fine, native shrub. 5 to 10 feet high, with umbel-like heads of white flowers in June. Plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 30 cts. each.
- POPULUS nigra italica.** LOMBARDY POPLAR. The well-known tall columnar tree useful in so many ways. As a single specimen or in groups of three or four its vertical lines can be used to give an accent in the landscape or to contrast with the horizontal lines of architecture. As a tall
- screen it is of quick growth and takes up little space. As a street tree it is often used for narrow streets. 5 to 7 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.
- PYRUS aucuparia.** EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each.
- QUERCUS rubra.** RED OAK. A large tree, 80 to 100 feet tall, unusually large in leaf, and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. A most beautiful object on the lawn. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each.
- RHODODENDRON maximum.** ROSE BAY; GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the size here that it does in the south. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, \$2.25 each; 1 foot, \$1.50 each.
- R. catawbiense.** Plants 12 to 15 inches high, \$1.50 each.
- R. nudiflorum.** PINXTER FLOWER. A handsome shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. \$1 each, \$10 doz.
- R. punctatum.** This has proved quite hardy here and its white or pale pink flowers are very fine. One of the best. Plants, 1 to 2 feet high, \$1.50 each.



Street Planting of Lombardy Poplars

Bridal Wreath, *Spirea van houttei*

RHUS canadensis (*R. aromatica*). FRAGRANT SUMAC. A straggling shrub, 3 to 5 feet high. Especially adapted to dry, rocky banks. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 55c. each

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. The coloring of the foliage in autumn is very fine. Useful to plant in groups about rocky corners, with other shrubbery, or to screen unsightly objects. Good collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R.—, var. laciniata. A very attractive form, with finely divided foliage and turning to a handsome orange-red in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ROBINIA hispida. MOSS LOCUST. This is like the locust tree in foliage, and form of the blossoms. The latter are a beautiful shade of pink, and come in late spring and early summer. It makes a low bush, inclined to sucker and form thickets. Fine for naturalistic and picturesque effects. It sometimes blooms a second time. 35 each, \$3.50 per doz.

RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, and bears large, showy flowers in summer. 2 foot collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only, 15c. ea., \$1.50 doz.

S.—, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 55 cts. each.

S. racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. On account of the fine clusters of dark red fruit and dark green foliage, this makes a fine showing among other tall shrubs. The fruit stays on well. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

SPIRAEA. The Spiraeas

The Spireas include more popular flowering shrubs than any other group. They are alike in having tiny forget-me-not like flowers, either white or cerise, but the clustering of the flowers is quite different in the different species. They all prefer the sun, and are well adapted to the North. Many put out their foliage so early in the spring and drop it so late in the fall that they are green several months longer than most deciduous plants.

S. billiardi. Grows about 6 feet. Flowers bright pink in 5 to 8-inch panicles. July and August. Plants, 24 inches, 30c. ea.

S. bumalda. Shrub about 2 feet high with pinkish flowers in July and August. Plants 2 feet, 35 cts. each.

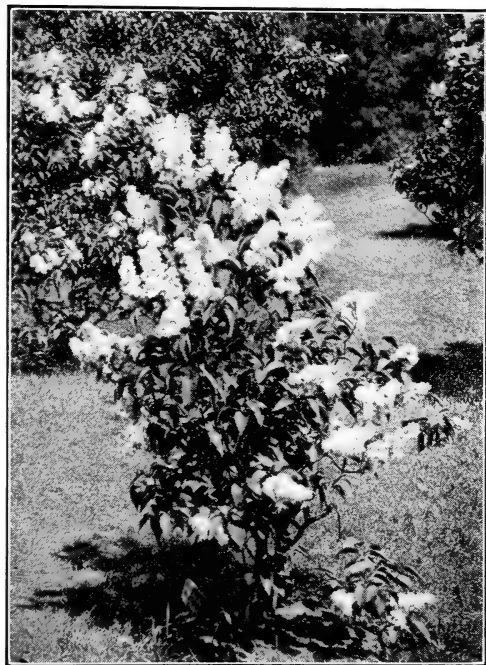
S. bumalda, var. **Anthony Waterer.** A free-flowering and compact shrub with bright crimson flowers in July and August. 50 cts. each \$5 per doz.

S. margaritæ. Shrub, 4 to 5 feet. Flowers bright pink in broad corymbs. July and August. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

S. opulifolia. NINEBARK. See *Physocarpus*.

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. A rather good plant with its button-shaped double white flowers. The foliage turns in autumn to a lovely tint of orange. Plants 18 to 24 inches high, 55 cts. each.

S. thunbergi. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers and handsome foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 55 cts. each.



Hybrid Lilac

S. trilobata. Sometimes 4 feet high with slender spreading branches. Flowers pure white in many-flowered umbels. May and June. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 doz.

S. van houtei. BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz. \$35 per 100.

SYMPHORICARPOS orbiculatus. INDIAN CURRANT; CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short axillary clusters, followed by red berries. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A pretty shrub, with rose flowers, followed in autumn by handsome snow-white fruit. Quite hardy. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

SYRINGA. LILAC.

S. vulgaris. COMMON PURPLE LILAC. Plants, 2-3 feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 doz.

S.—, var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 45 cts. each., \$4.50 doz.

S. japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. Grows to 30 feet, and makes a beautiful lawn specimen. Flowers appear in great profusion during June and July, creamy white in slender plumes 15 to 20 inches long. 3 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

S. josikæa. Late; bluish purple flowers. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each.

HYBRID LILAC.

We offer the following in strong 18 to 24 inch plants at 75 cts. each.

S. Aline Mocquery. Single dark purplish red.

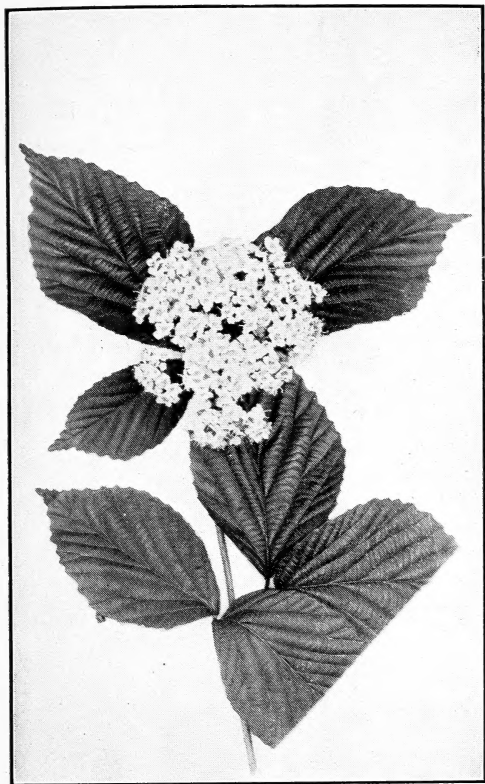
S. Charles X. Single, reddish-purple.

S. Marie Legraye. White flowers, single.

S. Mme. Casimir Perier. Double, pearly white flowers.

S. Pres. Grevy. Double, light blue.

S. Rubra de Marley. Double purple.



Viburnum

The Viburnums

The wild viburnums, bushy dogwoods, and several other native plants form a group whose blossoms are not quite showy enough for those who are interested only in floral display, but are much used by landscape architects in lawns and parks where they wish to get natural, rather than horticultural effects and year-around interest, rather than conspicuous display at any one time. Their white flowers, various colored berries and brilliant autumn colors combine to give interest in all seasons. Most of them grow naturally in partial shade. The birds have a particular fondness for many of the viburnum berries. The snow balls are horticultural varieties of viburnums with showy flowers.

VIBURNUM acerfolium. DOCKMACKIE. Attains 5 feet, with upright branches. Flowers yellowish white, in long peduncled cymes, in May and June. Grows pretty well in dry situations under trees. The foliage turns a handsome dark purple in autumn. Fruit a dark berry and quite persistent in autumn. Plants, 2 feet or more. 50 cts. each.

V. lantana. WAYFARING TREE. This shrub or low tree sometimes attains a height of 20 feet. Flowers in white, dense cymes. Nice for dry places and limestone soil. Plants, 2 to 3 feet high, 65 cts. each.

V. lentago. SHEEPBERRY; NANNY-BERRY. Shrub or small tree, sometimes 30 feet high. Flowers white in sessile cymes 2 to 5 inches wide. The fruit is oval and bluish black. Blooms in May and June. Foliage often colors a fine purplish red in autumn. Plants, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each. \$5.00 per doz.

V. opulus. CRANBERRY-BUSH; HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Shrub often 12 feet high, with rather smooth, light gray branches. Flowers white in peduncled cymes 3 to 4 inches wide. The handsome, persistent clusters of red fruit make this a most beautiful bush in autumn. Fruit begins to color at the end of July. Plants, 18 to 24 inches, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

V. opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. Hardy shrubs with showy flowers produced in large globular clusters. All the flowers are sterile and appear in spring. This old shrub has maintained its popularity for many years, and deservedly so. 50 cts. each.

V.—, nanum. A dwarf form. Plants, 8 to 10 inches high, 45 cts. each.

V. tomentosum, var. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Has all flowers sterile, forming large globose balls. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 60 cts. each.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

ASPAGUS, Conover's Colossal. 3-year roots, \$1.50 per 100.

Palmetto. 3-year roots, \$1.75 per 100.

Argenteuil. 3-year roots, \$1.75 per 100.

RHUBARB, Victoria. 20 cts. each.

Garden Reference Page

Lime Loving or Lime Enduring Lilies—

Candidum, croceum, dahuricum, elegans vars., hansonii, henryi, longiflorum, martagon, regale, speciosum, testaceum, tirginum.

Plant them with—

Thuja Tom Thumb, Taxus cuspidata, or with Delphinium, Campanula, Salvia azurea, Aquilegia, Gypsophila, Astilbe, Peonia, Pyrethrum, Statice, Veronica.

Lime Hating Lilies—

L. auratum, canadense, grayi, maximo-wiczii, philadelphicum, superbum.

Plant them with—

Rhododendrons or Kalmias, Deutzias, Philadelphus Virginal, and similar small shrubs. Epigea repens, or ferns of the smaller and lighter types, Aspleniums, Adiantum, some Aspidiums, Dicksonia, Phegopteris, Polystichum, may be used to cover shaded beds. Or with Aconitums, Actea, Cimicifuga, Dicentra, Lobelia, Mertensia, Mitella, Podophyllum, Smilacina, Tiarella.

Plants for Difficult Places—

Dry Soil, Full Sun—

Ajuga, Alyssum, Asters, Campanula carpatica and glomerata, Helianthemum, Iberis, Liatris, Oenothera, Pachysandra, Saponaria, Sedums, Stachys, Statice, Yucca.

Wet Heavy Soil—

Acorus, Asclepias, Astilbe, Caltha, Cimicifuga, Eupatorium, Hibiscus, Iris sibirica, versicolor, pseudacorus, orientalis, Lobelia, Lythrum, Penstemon.

Partial or Full Shade—

Aconitum, Actea, Ajuga, Asarum, Aquilegia, Convallaria, Dicentra, Funkia, Hepatica, Heuchera, Lilium, Lobelia, Myosotis, Pachysandra, Phlox divaricata, pilosum, Primula, Polygonatum, Podophyllum, Smilacina, Tradescantia, Trillium, Violas, Orchids, Ferns.

Plants for the Rock or Alpine Garden—

Arenaria, Ajuga, Alyssum, Armeria, Aubretia, Aster dwarf, Achillea, Anemone, Campanula dwarf, Cerastium, Conval-laria, Corydalis, Dicentra, Dianthus, Epi-

pactis, Geums, Gypsophila repens, Gentians, Helianthemums, Hepatica, Heuchera, Iberis, Iris cristata and pumila, Jasione, Linum, Lychnis, Leontopodium, Myosotis, Mitella, Oenothera, Pachysandra, Papaver nudicaule, Polemonium reptans, Phlox dwarf, Primula, Saponaria ocyroides, Saxifrage, Sempervivum, Stokesia, Silenes, Stachys, Sedum, Spiranthes, Tiarella, Thymus, Thalictrum, Phyteuma, Tunica, Uvularia, Veronica dwarf, Viola.

Monthly Bloom in the Garden.

May—

Alyssum saxatile, Anemone vars., Arabis, Aster alpinus, Bellis, Dicentra, Hepatica, Iris cristata and pumila vars., Iris Black Prince, florentina, Dorethea, Halfdan, Ingeborg, Lychnis alpina, Myosotis, Papaver nudicaule, Phlox divaricata, pilosa, subulata, Podophyllum, Polygonatum, Primula, Saponaria, Thalictrum dioicum, Tiarella, Trillium, Tunica, Viola, Pansies.

June—

Achillea, Ajuga, Amsonia, Anchusa, Anthemis Aquilegia, Armeria, Campanula, Centaurea montana, Cerastium, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Dianthus, Dictamnus, Digitalis, Erigeron, Gaillardia, Geum, Helenus hoopsi, Helianthemum, Hemerocallis, Iris, Lilium concolor, elegans, hansonii, regale, Linum, Lychnis, Lupinus, Mertensia, Peonia, Papaver, Phyteuma, Sweet William, Pyrethrum, Trollius, Ullmaria, Valeriana.

July—

Aconitum, Alyssum argenteum, Althaea (Hollyhock), Aquilegia, Astilbe, Baptisia, Campanula, Cimicifuga, Centaurea, Chrysanthemum maximum, Delphinium, Digitalis, Eryngium, Gaillardia, Hemerocallis, Helianthus, Heuchera, Iris laevigata, Lathyrus, Lilium candidum, canadense, batemanniae, grayi, martagon, regale, sargentiae, willmottiae, longiflorum, Lythrum, Monarda, Oenothera, Penstemon, Veronica, Phlox suffruticosa, Pyrethrum, Sidalcea, Yucca.

August—

Achillea millefolium, Asclepias, Bocconia, Boltonia, Coronilla, Euphorbia, Funkia, Gypsophila, Heleniums, Hibiscus, Lilium auratum, henryi, tigrinum, speciosum, Liatris, Lobelia, Phlox, Physostegia, Platycodon, Rudbeckia, Statice, Stokesia, Stachys, Thalictrum, Veronica.

September—

Anemone japonica, Aster, Boltonia, Delphinium, Eupatorium, Helenium, Liatris, Statice, Lilium speciosum, Physalis.

October—

Anemone japonica, Chrysanthemum, Aster, Phlox.

All the plants named are to be found in our list. By a careful selection you may have flowers in your Garden thruout the entire season from Spring to Fall.

Don't forget to add Tulips, Narcissi, etc. to all your plantings. Our catalog of these is mailed in August and if you do not receive a copy please send for one.

TOPICAL INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Hardy Perennials.....	3	Tender Bulbs.....	35
Iris.....	13	Orchids.....	36
Lilies.....	16	Ferns.....	37
Peonies.....	22	Vines, Trailers and Climbers.....	41
Hardy Garden Plans.....	31	Roses.....	43
Plants Not Absolutely Hardy.....	32	Evergreens.....	46
Biennials.....	33	Shrubs and Trees.....	48

The names in this catalogue follow so far as is expedient at present, the suggestions of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, which we fully endorse. Some of the more radical changes we think should be taken up gradually, or as soon as practicable, and we suggest to those of our customers who wish to feel sure as to the plants they are buying, that they obtain the official publication of the Committee, "STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES." This book may be had from the A. T. De LaMare Co., Box 100, Times Square Station, New York City.

Lawn Grass

Central Park Choice. A mixture of the best Grass Seeds to form a thick, heavy sward. 30 cts. per lb., 20 lbs. \$5. About 80 lbs. of Lawn Grass Seed are required for an acre.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP (Insecticide and Fertilizer)

On flowers and plants in windows, flower- and vegetable-gardens, shrubs, small fruits, trees, etc., it is used as a spray for all plant lice and insects. 3-oz. cake (makes 1½ gallons prepared solution), 12 cts.; 8-oz. cake (makes 4 gallons solution), 22 cts. Easy to use. Dissolves in water and can be applied with atomizer.

Hardy Plants

Lily Bulbs

Shrubs

Ferns

Trees

FRED'K H. HORSFORD
Charlotte, Vermont